

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BRITAIN OFFERS FRIENDSHIP TO UNITED STATES

Sir Auckland Geddes Declares  
in New York Speech Every  
Nation Must Choose Between  
Cooperation and Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The choice is yours; the British Empire offers America friendship," said Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York last night. General John J. Pershing and Nathan L. Miller, Governor-elect of New York State, also spoke. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the Chamber, was the toastmaster.

Sir Auckland said that at a time like this there were only two paths before each nation. It could co-operate with its fellows in maintaining peace and devote its energies to the solution of its internal problems; or it could "follow the path that Germany followed before 1914, throw the blame for its internal difficulties upon the other nations of the world, and drift toward war, which some day will look and will be assumed to be inevitable."

Isolation was impossible and every day made "the insulation of national thought and the isolation of national activity more truly impossible."

### Vast Social Changes

The vast social changes which are the product of the industrial revolution, the transference of power from kings to the people, the increasing proportion of people earning their daily bread in manufacturing, the tendency to internationalize the use of accumulated wealth, and other conditions were influencing cordial relations between nations. The common people perhaps never would have a detailed understanding of international relations or of the difficulties and fears of nations across the sea. Masses of people were, therefore, liable to be swayed by propaganda.

"At present not every one believes that it is the highest interest of all the nations that they should be on terms of frank friendship," said Sir Auckland, "and those who do not believe that this is so have been known to attempt by misrepresentation and hints of hostile action to poison the springs of international confidence and muddy the pool of international understanding."

Without international peace, the careful socio-economic adjustments necessary to undo the war step by the past in our social life will be scamped or not attempted until it is too late to save the structure from disruption by the growth force of the new life.

Peace Highest Earthly Goal  
"World peace in our time and in our children's time is to me the highest earthly goal. To avoid the danger of war demands that we make impossible friction at the points of international contact. We stand side by side along two land frontiers, open and unarmed for thousands of miles. But not only these, as your trade reaches out around the world, as your ships pass upon their lawful occasions about the Seven Seas, you cannot avoid being brought into closer contact with my fellow citizens and their interests."

"The world waits for an answer to this question: Are the British-American contacts to be fair and friendly, even in trade rivalry and trade competition, or are they to be marked by suspicion, political jealousy, and schemings to establish exclusive economic spheres?"

"If it is to be the first, then the future is bright. There is no problem which in friendly cooperation we cannot solve. If it were to be the second, sadness would possess me. The choice is yours. The British Empire offers America friendship."

Sir Auckland said it was not easy to estimate the vast changes during the last century and a half, and it was especially hard for a nation absorbed in a vast development to realize "the profound spiritual and mental changes that are waking in the hearts and minds of the people of other lands."

Secret Revolutionary Societies  
He reviewed the changes in England. In 1770, a new age, "the age of applied power and of social, moral and religious questionings," came into being. He discussed social unrest and said:

"I am not entirely ignorant of the part secret revolutionary societies play in fostering unrest, but, in the last analysis, many of these secret societies are the legacy of bygone wrongs, part of the warping within the structure. Many of them are organizations of protest against conditions extinct as the dodo.

"For example, it is, I believe, a fact that the original stimulus to the formation of the secret society which perennially opposes the British Government was the drastic treatment meted out by Cromwell to certain British supporters of the Stuart dynasty, and that the momentum which that society then gained has, attracted to it other discontents and has carried it on through two and one half centuries, confirmed in its hostility to the British Government, ignorant, apparently, that there was a restoration and an English revolution, and that there was a complete development of parliamentary government."

## CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF WAR TO BE TRIED

Arrangements Made for Anglo-German Tribunal to Settle  
Disputes Between Parties in  
the Respective Countries

### FUNDS GIVEN TO FIGHT VIVISECTION

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals  
and London Society to Receive  
Bequests for Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Anti-vivisectionists were much encouraged by the announcement yesterday that Brig-Gen. Rush C. Hawkins had left \$100,000 to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "to abate the wicked horror of vivisection and to compel those who practice it to make known to the public the actual methods of their unspeakable calling," and an additional \$25,000 to the London Provincial Anti-Vivisection and Its Attendant Horrors.

The American society was not ready yesterday to say what specific things might be done with the \$100,000 bequest, because the executive committee had not yet considered the matter officially. The society has had no vivisection fund. Although the society has always stood for proper regulation and control of vivisection, it has never been able to go as far as an anti-vivisection society might, because its members and donors are both proponents and opponents of vivisection.

The society has consistently upheld legislative bills for elimination of vivisection abuses, and it was said that there was no likelihood of objection to accepting the fund and using it in a manner that would be approved by Brigadier-General Hawkins, who for many years was an ardent anti-vivisectionist.

Anti-Vivisectionists' Attitude  
"I am glad to see that at last some one has realized the needs of the anti-vivisection cause sufficiently to give a large and important sum to push the work against what General Hawkins has so truthfully designated as an unspeakable practice," said Mrs. Diana Bellais, of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I am very glad also to notice that General Hawkins evidently approved of the platform of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, which is that of the open door, since he says in connection with his bequest, 'and to compel those who practice it to make known to the public the actual methods of their unspeakable calling.' This is what we hope to do through our open door bill, which asks for unrestricted entrance by humanitarians into those laboratories."

"While the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has heretofore been very lukewarm in assisting any of the movements against vivisection, I now hope that this splendid donation may inspire them to work with all vigor and earnestness in exposing vivisection for what it really is and in doing away with this intolerable cruelty."

The Winter Program  
Regarding the winter program of the Anti-Vivisection Society, Mrs. Bellais said:

"We have established health study and medical freedom circles, which will meet monthly, in order to extend knowledge of those matters, which will make people less susceptible to the scares worked up by the board of health doctors under the fostering care of the American Medical Association.

"We shall present to the Legislature our dog exemption bill, a bill to exempt dogs from vivisection. We feel that while all animals should be free from this torture, the dog is such a close companion to mankind that its appeal to the public is stronger than that of any other animal."

Mrs. Bellais reported that new anti-vivisection circles were being formed all over the country and that the New York organization was doing much to promote them.

ARRESTS IN NAPLES  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The correspondent of the "Messaggero," in Naples, states that the police have stopped 59 young men, who enlisted in Sicily for Captain d'Annunzio's army. Officers were arrested and other recruits were sent back to their families.

BRITISH DEBT REDUCED  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons today that the total British floating debt in the United States on November 17 was \$57,405,000. A year ago the total was \$150,514,000.

## CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF WAR TO BE TRIED

Arrangements Made for Anglo-German Tribunal to Settle  
Disputes Between Parties in  
the Respective Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—There has been established an Anglo-German arbitral tribunal for the purpose of settling disputes between British and German creditors and debtors.

Harold Russell, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed British secretary to the tribunal, stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the tribunal will deal with all cases relating to private enterprise, involving claims for loss of property owned in Germany by British creditors prior to August, 1914. Some 2000 claims, he said, have already been filed with the clearing house and the Reparations Claims Department, under article 297 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Claims that are not settled by mutual consent will be tried before this tribunal, whose decision will be final. The claimant and defendant will be given the option of arguing their own case or retaining legal assistance. The court may sit in London, Germany or elsewhere, as may suit the convenience of the principals or witnesses. Decision as to place will reside with the president of the tribunal, who will be a citizen of a neutral country.

All sittings will be held in public. Mr. Russell said that the high contracting parties have agreed that the courts and authorities shall be rendered all assistance possible as regards the distributing of notices and collecting of evidence.

The president of the Anglo-German tribunal is Prof. Eugene Borel, a Swiss jurist and professor of international law at Geneva University, a man of great ability. The German secretary, who will work in collaboration with Mr. Russell, has not yet been appointed. In conclusion, Mr. Russell said that the tribunal is experimental and, if successful, will be adopted by other claimant countries to deal immediately with outstanding claims.

## MESOPOTAMIAN OIL QUESTION DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within the next 24 hours, the State Department is expected to send a reply to the latest British note on the question of Mesopotamian oil and the kindred questions involved in the economic development and exploitation of the Near East under the new conditions growing out of the war and the creation of mandates.

The American note, which seeks definite knowledge as to the manner of control to be exercised by the British Government over the distribution and development of oil in this region, is ready and only awaits the final approval of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, before being dispatched to the British Foreign Office. It is the intention of the department to make the correspondence public as soon as the British Government signifies its approval.

During the time that notes have been passing between London and Washington on the question of Mesopotamian oil, officials here made it clear that they were not apprehensive that the policy of the British Government would result in discrimination against American interests. There has been considerable criticism of the State Department on the score of having failed to guarantee to Americans all interests in this region equal to those of any other nation. The State Department believes that there will be no attempt at discrimination, and it has not been indicated that there is danger of friction between the two governments. The notes are expected to clarify the situation.

## BRITISH PLAN FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister announced that the Cabinet had decided that a draft agreement to carry out the arrangements reached for trade with Russia in July was to be prepared, and would, he hoped, be ready for submission to the Russian Government in a few days. The statement followed on Cabinet meetings yesterday and today, when the Cabinet decided on the question, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday.

It is understood that Russia has arranged to release the few remaining British prisoners, and the only important outstanding point is the need for assurance from the Soviet Government that it will refrain from propaganda within the British Empire. The guarantee of the Tzarist debt may also present a final obstacle.

## ARAB MISSION TO LONDON RECALLED

King of Hedjaz Dissatisfied With  
Impression Made on Govern-  
ment by His Representatives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—King Hussein of the Hedjaz has recalled the special mission which, under the presidency of Prince Habib Lotfallah, has been for some time in London, charged with the duty of correcting misunderstandings regarding the Arabian question and insuring smooth relations between the Hedjaz and the allied powers. King Hussein is far from satisfied with the impression made on the British Government by his representations, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by Prince Lotfallah, and has been recommended to send another delegation.

Whether he will do so is not yet known, for other factors have been introduced into the situation, namely, Bolshevik activity in the Near East and the possibility of British withdrawal from Persia.

Prince Lotfallah's delegation leaves England for Paris and Jeddah next Saturday, but the Prince will continue to represent in Europe the Union of Syria Committee. It is hoped that the various shades of Arab opinion may arrive at a compromise program through modifications in the original demands as to the government of the Near East, and, if this prospect should mature, Prince Lotfallah will, it is believed, be entrusted with the execution of the program.

## PREMIER SELECTS CABINET IN GREECE

George Rhalis Succeeds in  
Forming a Ministry, Himself  
Taking the Office of Minister  
of Foreign Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday).—George Rhalis, the new Premier, of Greece, has formed his new Cabinet as follows:

President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice, George Rhalis;  
Minister for Interior and Interim Minister of Communications, Mr. Thaladris;  
Minister of Finance and Interim Minister of Food Supplies, Mr. Kallioeropoulos;  
Minister for War, Demetrios Gounaris;  
Minister of Education and Interim Minister of Pensions, Theodore Zaimis;  
Minister of National Economy and Interim Minister of Agriculture, Peter Mavromichaelis;  
Minister of Marine, John Rhalis.

Paris More Optimistic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Opinion in political circles in Paris today inclined to take a more optimistic view of the situation in Greece. The success of George Rhalis in establishing a government is regarded as a hopeful factor, while the proposition that Admiral Coudourotis should relinquish the regency in favor of Queen Olga is looked upon as a step likely to pacify for the time being the extreme Royalists.

Political circles here hold that the gravest danger in the situation lies in the possible attempts to overthrow the Treaty of Sevres. With the fall of Eleutherios Venizelos, Turkey is likely to take advantage of the situation and demand the return of the territory ceded to Greece under the former Prime Minister. Should the anti-Venizelists carry out their promises and demobilize the army, aggressive action on the part of the Kemalists is regarded as still more probable. The Christian Science Monitor understands that, although no official announcement was made by France to England, the two governments have been in negotiation on the question and an agreement on the attitude to be adopted has been reached. Both governments undoubtedly realize the desirability, if possible, of Greece settling her own domestic affairs.

For the Allies to impose on the Greek nation a monarch or government in opposition to the will of the people would not, after all, settle the question, but probably aggravate the internal situation and create a greater danger than the enthronement of Constantine.

The efforts of the powers will, therefore, probably be directed to furthering a compromise, an opportunity for which is undoubtedly presented in the turn of events in Greece. Action is likely to be deferred until a conference is held with Mr. Venizelos, who is reported on his way to Paris.

Greek Representatives Resign  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—M. Tsamados, minister-resident and counselor, and Kimon Colles, first secretary of the Greek legation, announced yesterday that they had resigned because of the result of the elections in Greece.

## JAMAICA GINGER ON PROSCRIBED LIST

Bureau of Internal Revenue  
Issues Notice of Listing After  
Investigation of Alcoholic Pre-  
parations Used as Beverages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of the attempted evasions of the prohibition law has been the sale of various preparations, some of them alleged to be medicinal, which contained a sufficient percentage of alcohol to be intoxicating and which were used as beverages.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been making an investigation of these preparations, and yesterday listed Jamaica ginger and similar concoctions containing ginger on the proscribed list under the prohibition law, sending the following notice to all prohibition directors:

"On and after 90 days from the date hereof United States Pharmacopoeia tincture of ginger, whether sold as Jamaica ginger, essence of ginger, extract of ginger, or by whatever other name known, is hereby classed as a United States Pharmacopoeia alcoholic preparation fit for use for beverage purposes, and may be manufactured, sold, transported and used only in the manner provided for other similarly classed official preparations."

The sale of Jamaica ginger has been notoriously a violation of the prohibition law and was already forbidden in many states before it was placed under the ban by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The pretense of purchasing ginger preparations for medicinal purposes was practically abandoned and they were bought freely by those who could no longer buy whiskey. As a beverage, it proved as injurious as had those which had been read out of court.

The decree of the Bureau of Internal Revenue makes Jamaica ginger in its several forms and with its several aliases an outlaw, and those who sell it will be subject to the penalties of other violators of the prohibition law.

There are a number of preparations, some of them masquerading as patent medicine, being bought as beverages investigations of these attempts to violate and nullify the law. Formal protests probably will be lodged with the authorities this week. Some of the preparations are already under investigation by the prohibition officers.

## Importance of Ruling

Restriction of Jamaica Ginger Ex-  
pected to Aid Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau placing Jamaica ginger and similar concoctions on the proscribed list under the prohibition law is of great importance to the enforcement of prohibition, in the opinion of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

These beverages, which contain more than 90 per cent of alcohol, have been commonly used by those who desired to evade the dry laws. Mr. Davis said, and much of the drunkenness since prohibition became effective has been due to the use of the ginger preparations. It had become the custom among persons desirous of obtaining strong drink without running counter to the law to carry a small vial of Jamaica ginger, which was mixed with light beer, ginger ale, or other beverage to produce an intoxicating drink.

It is hoped that the restriction of the sale of ginger concoctions will go a long way toward bringing about strict enforcement.

## BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Those who are opposed to British military commitments in Persia are considerably heartened by a correction made by Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, to a report on his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Writing to The Times, which had severely criticized his speech, particularly with reference to the passage where he had been erroneously reported to have stated, with reference to possible acceptance by the Persian Mejlis of the Anglo-Persian agreement, "We should do our best to help them with troops," Earl Curzon insists that the words were: "We shall do our best to help them through," and that reference was entirely to the political aspect of the case.

## ARMENIAN STATES' BOUNDARY FIXED

President Wilson, Acting Under  
Terms of the Turkish Treaty,  
Will Report His Decision to  
Supreme Council at Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson, it was learned yesterday, has completed the work of determining the boundaries of the Armenian Republic, and his decision is ready for transmission to the Supreme Council at Paris. The Council will communicate it to the signatories to the Turkish treaty, under the terms of which the determination of the boundaries was left to the President of the United States.

Article 89 of the Turkish treaty, which authorized the President to act, reads as follows:

"Turkey and Armenia, as well as the other high contracting parties, agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier."

It is admittedly problematical whether the boundary as defined by the President will be applied, on account of the disarrangement of the peace treaty occasioned by the Nationalist movement in Turkey and the failure of the allied powers to suppress it. As a consequence of this failure, Armenia has entered into direct negotiations with the Turkish Nationalists, and there is danger of the erection of a Turkish protectorate over Armenia, it is believed.

It has been intimated from time to time that President Wilson favors the cession of the Black Sea port of Batum to Armenia, in order to afford the new republic an outlet to the sea. The Turkish Nationalists, however, have taken steps to prevent the execution of any such decision, and it is considered questionable whether the allied nations will undertake to compel respect for President Wilson's decision.

After the submission of his findings, President Wilson is not expected to have anything further to do with the Near Eastern situation. It is known that while he was still in Paris, President Wilson dispatched a telegram to the State Department containing a warning that, unless Congress acted in the interest of Armenia, there was danger of the extermination of the new nation. There is no probability that he will make a fresh attempt to persuade Congress to accept a mandate for Armenia.

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## LEAGUE'S NEED OF PUBLICITY SEEN BY LORD ROBERT CECIL

British Statesman Declares That  
League of Nations Will Be  
Effective If It Is Fully Sup-  
ported by Public Opinion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—"And yet it moves," it was in this famous phrase of Galileo that Lord Robert Cecil, who has certainly been the most commanding figure at the meetings of the Assembly in the Salle de l'Information, summed up his impression of the first week's work. "It moves, it is doing things, the League lives, it has already proved its practical value, it will accomplish much, it will prove indispensable to the world."

"Only," added Lord Robert to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "should be realized that the League, above all, depends on public opinion. That is the propelling power. It will be the fault of the peoples if they do not, by faith and insistence on the use of the League, make of it a great instrument of peace. The sole danger is that it may be side-tracked. It must bend all its attention to the purpose for which it was set up and refuse to be a diplomatic battle ground. We have hitherto dealt chiefly with methods of procedure, but these are not negligible. The discussions, though not spectacular, have been useful."

### Work Well Under Way

Lord Robert is day by day emerging more clearly as the dominant personality. He is helping the League to shape itself. With the formation of the commissions the work is well under way. The Assembly can hardly last less than a month. It is even expected to last till near the end of December. It was curious to observe how the members clustered round Lord Robert Cecil when an attempt was made to prevent the consideration of the new states' application on technical grounds.

Against his will, he is now made the leader and spokesman of a large body of liberal opinion. It is unfortunate that the French delegates seem wedded to trivial debating tactics. If the League is not broad and big, it is nothing. This question of the admission of states is being made a test of sincerity. Lord Robert means to keep the press and public fully acquainted with the proceedings and stop the attempt to stifle public debate.

The Disarmament Commission can only make suggestions, but it is said that there will be a concrete naming of the figures of the army to be kept by each nation. Whether the suggestions will be acted upon at once is another matter. Lord Robert Cecil favors the formation of an international police force, as distinct from the international army proposed by Leon Bourgeois. An army would have a headquarters staff and would plan campaigns, but the police would be a small mobile body, not really relying on force, but rather representing force. A policeman does not expect to fight. The fact that he has the backing of the whole community is sufficient. So with the international police, which would be a solemn avowal of the backing of all nations would follow if necessary.

### Abuse of Mandates

Lord Robert Cecil is criticizing very seriously the abuse of the mandatory system. Mandatory powers have not replied to the request of the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, to name the conditions of their government of native populations, and it is for the League to lay down definite conditions. France seems inclined to imagine that the conditions, of which the main idea is that no native troops must be recruited, are directed against her. In any case the League will not allow the mandatory powers to assert colonizing rights.

A ridiculous campaign against the League on account of the expense is being waged. What it has actually cost is £500,000 in 18 months. The war cost \$50,000,000 a day. The peace organization costs \$4000 a day. More stupid idea than this economy criticism would be hard to conceive.

### League Officers Chosen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—Today's session of the League of Nations opened with announcement of the results of the votes taken yesterday in the various commissions for the election of presidents and vice-presidents, resulting as follows:

Arthur J. Balfour of the British delegation was elected chairman of the Commission of General Organization by the League of Nations Assembly. Dr. Wellington Koo was chosen vice-president.

Thomas Tittoni of Italy was chairman of the Commission on Technical Organization and Take Jonecus of Rumania, vice-chairman.



members, and Dr. John Charles Blanco of Uruguay, vice-chairman. Hjalmar Branting of Sweden was made chairman of the commission on disarmament, blockade and mandates, and Dr. Artido Agner Y Betancourt of Cuba, vice-chairman.

It had been decided that the six presidents should become vice-presidents of the Assembly, and that the other six vice-presidents should be elected.

At this point Mr. Tittoni asked leave to propose Dr. Joseph Motta, president of the Swiss Confederation, as honorary president of the Assembly, and, in doing so, rendered homage to this "old democracy," which had succeeded in keeping free from the evil influences of plutocracy, and would also keep free from the influence of communism and anarchy.

The president said that a similar proposition had been made by Venezuela, and the proposition was approved by acclamation. The election of the six additional vice-presidents was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Viscount Ishii, Japan, Dr. van Karnebeek, Holland, Honorio Pueyrredon, the Argentine; Dr. Edward Benes, Czechoslovakia, Sir George Foster, Canada, Dr. Roderigo Octavia, Brazil. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen read a long and interesting report on the repatriation of prisoners of war, rendering homage to the Red Cross and its president, Dr. Gustave Ador, a member of that assembly. He recognized the loyal help of the Soviets. Dr. Ador, responding, acknowledged the help the Red Cross had received from the League of Nations.

The afternoon was devoted to the work of various committees.

## NEW YORK RATES MUST BE RAISED

Otherwise Discrimination Would Result Against Interstate Traffic, Says Ruling of Interstate Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Passenger fares and freight rates generally in New York State must be increased, under the terms of an order made public yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to correspond with interstate rates. It was held that otherwise discrimination would result against interstate traffic.

The railroads in New York State did not increase their fares, when the latest advance was awarded by the commission, because of the opposition of state authorities. As a consequence, passenger fares and freight rates in the State itself have been considerably lower than those prevailing for interstate travel and traffic.

Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman dissented from the findings of the other commissioners and prepared an opinion expressing his own views, which were that the New York Public Service Commission was disposed to deal justly with the carriers and that the decision of the majority went beyond any "clearly manifest purpose" of Congress.

The finding of the commission was that the increases made under its recent award constituted reasonable charges for interstate traffic in the territory involved in the proceeding, and that the failure of the carriers within the State of New York to increase the standard intrastate fares and charges correspondingly has resulted in the past and will result in the future: In intrastate fares and charges lower than the corresponding interstate fares and charges; in undue prejudice to persons traveling in interstate commerce within the State of New York and between points in the State of New York and points in other States; in undue preference and advantage to persons traveling intrastate in New York, and in unjust discrimination against interstate commerce.

The commission finds, therefore, that intrastate fares and rates should be increased to correspond with interstate fares and rates, and an order requiring the roads thus to increase their fares and rates is issued, with the proviso that commutation fares shall not be affected.

Mr. Eastman contended, in his dissenting opinion, that it should be shown that intrastate fares were not sufficient to earn the standard revenues required to enable the companies to pay the dividends which the law permits them.

The New York State rate case is the first of nearly 30 that will probably be heard separately, but the indications are that the precedent established in this case will determine the disposition of many of the others.

## DR. EGEN QUILTS COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Maurice Francis Egen, former United States Minister to Denmark, recently appointed a member of the Committee of One Hundred investigating the Irish question, yesterday sent a telegram expressing his regret at being obliged to resign from the committee as he felt no findings could be useful unless the committee had the power to enforce the presence of witnesses.

## HEAVY LIQUOR CASE FINE

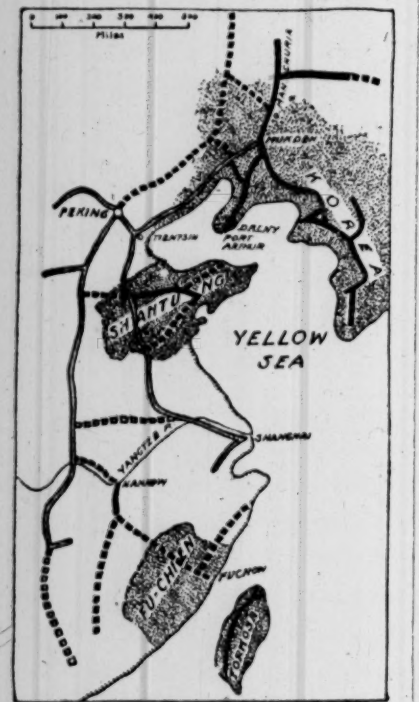
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A fine of \$1000 was assessed in the United States Court yesterday against Timothy P. Collins, proprietor of the Waveley Hotel, New Bedford, Massachusetts, who pleaded guilty to maintaining a common nuisance and to keeping, selling and bartering intoxicating liquor.

## JAPAN ABROGATES PACT WITH CHINA

Annulment of Military Convention Declared Voluntary on Japan's Part Owing to Difficulties Arising Out of It

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Japanese Government has decided to annul the Sino-Japanese military convention, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Japanese Embassy here. The convention was signed and made known in May, 1918, though the terms of certain clauses were kept secret. It provided for joint measures on the part of China and Japan to guard the northern frontier of China and the adjoining area, in which both powers were interested, against possible Bolshevik aggression from Siberia, and was necessitated by China's entry into the war.

The sphere of operations was limited to the area mentioned, in which Japan was to have the right, according to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. Japan's strangle hold on Peking. Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

unofficial reports at the time, to erect fortifications and locate military police. Japan was apparently to command the joint military forces employed, and to find the money required for the task. The convention was only intended to be a solution to the temporary problems brought about by the European war, so that the lapse of the arrangement would follow in the natural course of events now that peace is declared.

The Japanese Embassy, however, claims that the lapse of the convention is due to voluntary action on Japan's part. The arrangement has been found by the Japanese to be unworkable, the informant declared, and it is this fact, rather than any decrease in the seriousness of the Bolshevik threat to the Chinese border, that the abrogation of the convention is due. Japan has been subjected to much criticism and suspicion as a result of the conclusion of the convention, while, at the same time, the Chinese Government has itself been considerably embarrassed by its internal critics, who alleged that the Peking Government has been a party to Japanese domination in China.

The decision to annul the convention was also made known here by Bolshevik wireless, which further announced that the Japanese Government has decided to withdraw its troops from Manchuria and to modify its policy in the direction of an understanding with China. The Japanese Embassy is unable to explain the meaning of this report, but points out that it has been well known for some time that the Japanese Government is withdrawing its troops from the Vladivostok area, northeast of the Korean border.

## ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURES MAJORITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday).—During a discussion upon the home policy in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the Socialists charged the government with conspiracy against the proletariat. John Giolitti, the Premier, denied the allegations and, on a vote being taken, the policy of the government was approved by 200 votes against 80.

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES DROP 3 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A decrease of 3 per cent in retail food prices in October throughout the United States was noted in statistics on the cost of 22 articles, made public yesterday by the Department of Labor. Greatest decreases were in sugar, 24 per cent, and potatoes, 15 per cent. The price of eggs increased 14 per cent.

The average family expenditure for the 22 articles decreased in all of the 51 cities for which monthly prices were tabulated, except Houston, Texas, where there was an increase of ap-

proximately five-tenths of 1 per cent. The greatest decrease, 6 per cent, was in Omaha, Nebraska and St. Paul, Minnesota. Other decreases were in Portland, Maine, 4 per cent; Manchester, New Hampshire, and New Haven, Connecticut, 3 per cent; Boston, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Fall River, Massachusetts, and Providence Rhode Island, 2 per cent; New York City 1 per cent; and Chicago, 5 per cent.

## CRITICAL SITUATION IN TRANSCAUCASIA

Owing to Success of Bolshevik and Turkish Forces in Armenia, Georgian Government Orders General Mobilization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Owing to the success of the Bolshevik and Turkish forces in Armenia, the Georgian Government has been compelled to order general mobilization. This will mean the calling to the colors of 150,000 men, though only 40,000 can be fully equipped. The urgent necessity for this step is indicated by the open threat of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, to invade Georgia and occupy Batumi, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by the Georgian authorities here.

Mustapha Kemal, it was stated, has declared his intention of adhering to the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, whereby Kars Ardahan and Batumi were ceded to the Turks. The actual invasion of Georgia will not take place, the Georgian authorities state, till further full cooperation of the Bolsheviks is assured. Indications point to the fulfillment of this assurance, if only for the strategic advantages to be gained by the shortening of the Bolshevik lines of communication between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

The attack on Georgia is expected to come from the east, where the frontiers run through open country and render her most vulnerable. It was stated that for miles along the Yura and Kura valleys, which are practically one, there are no strategic points that could be held against a powerful invader. This valley, being a veritable "Achilles heel" for Georgia, is otherwise rich in natural mountain ramparts, with the Black Sea cutting off approach from the west.

## Armenia's Appeal

Armenia, it was stated, appealed to Georgia for help while the Armenian forces still held the Turks in check. The Georgian Government sent a military mission to Erivan to discuss with the Armenian military authorities the best means to be adopted by Georgia for rendering assistance. Owing to the rapidity of the attack from the north and south, Armenia was compelled to sue for an armistice before any effective plans for cooperation could be carried out, therefore the Georgian mission returned to Tiflis.

The terms of the armistice presented to Armenia, and since, according to reports, rejected, stipulated that the Armenians should keep within the west bank of the River Arpa, and that the Turks should occupy the fort and town of Alexandropol. The Armenians were to carry on the civil administration, but the Turks were to retain the right to maintain order and security. The Turks also, the informant declared, reserve the right to allow Bolshevik forces to pass along the railway and roads under Turkish occupation.

The Turks also demand the right to occupy the district round Alexandropol within a radius of 12 miles.

## Gateway to East Opened

Owing to this sudden defeat of Armenia, it is stated the gateway to the east has been thrown open to the Bolshevik forces, and unless the Allies can discover some means of effectually checking the advance of the Bolsheviks British influence in the east is likely to be undermined.

Continuing, the informant said that, to adopt the policy of minimizing the extent and importance of this latest Bolshevik military success, is to willfully blind oneself to the danger that threatens Persia, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, and India. The pro-Bolshevik propaganda being carried on in India, the authority said, accentuates the necessity for a well-defined policy being adopted by the Allies to counter this threat to the east. This threat is in no way lessened by the loss of Mr. Venizelos' influence on Greek policy, which aimed at checking Turkish misrule.

## EXPRESS RATE ON NEWSPAPERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday approved an express rate increase of 1/2 cent per pound on short haul shipments of daily newspapers. The former rate was 1/4 cent a pound on daily newspapers. The new rate is 1 cent per pound where the first-class rate does not exceed \$4.50 per 100 pounds. This increased rate does not apply where wagon delivery and special newspaper trains are used. Approval also was given an increase from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents in the short haul minimum rate on newspapers other than dailies.

## MISSION TO FIUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Senator Marconi and General Garibaldi have arrived at Zara. They will continue their journey to Fiume on an official confidential mission to Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF OIL OPPOSED

Open-Door Policy Declared to Be Greatest Encouragement to Development—Adequate Supply Believed to Be Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Strong opposition to government control or regulation of the petroleum industry was voiced by several big oil producers at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute on Thursday.

Speaking of the present shortage of petroleum, Thomas A. O'Donnell, president of the institute, said that "a return to a free and open-door policy by many governments of the world is the most important factor in an assured future supply." "Unless this is done," he said, "there is no doubt that a serious shortage is confronting the world." One of the reasons for the extraordinary development of the petroleum resources of the United States, he pointed out, has been the free opportunity for all the people to participate in the development. Full opportunities had been given to the prospector and the producer in the early days in Mexico, and it was the restriction in that country that was in part responsible for the shortage.

Mr. O'Donnell declared that following the war the return to private ownership and direction should have been made as promptly as possible.

## Independent Basis Urged

"It may be regrettable, but I do not believe that the war has changed everything and that we can start off on a new basis," he asserted, "but any general improvement in the economic conditions of the world must be brought about slowly and along practical lines. The petroleum industry of the world needs no special legislation involving governmental restrictions or regulations. On the other hand, it needs no special privileges nor governmental assistance, but should be subject to fair and general laws affecting commercial and industrial activities of the people."

The greatest shortage of petroleum, Mr. O'Donnell said, is on the Pacific coast, where industrial development is most dependent upon it. He attacked the policy of the United States Navy in creating a reserve on public lands two years after drilling had started and millions of dollars had been expended, and attributed it largely to prejudice on the part of the Secretary of the Navy. Other departments of the government, including the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, he said, had investigated the oil interests on the Pacific coast, "but we have finally succeeded in refuting the charges against us."

Mr. O'Donnell criticized as did most of the other speakers, the attitude of Great Britain, in imposing restrictive laws in some parts of the empire, "denying an equal opportunity to foreign citizens in the development of their petroleum resources. Such legislative regulations would, in his opinion, do more harm to the citizens of Great Britain than to others."

"I have no apprehensions as to the future petroleum supply of either this country or the world at large," concluded Mr. O'Donnell, "and the danger is not caused by exhaustion, but is likely to occur through restrictions. In addition to our known petroleum deposits and the new discoveries that are sure to occur, we have enormous deposits in the western parts of the United States in reserve in case of need."

## Shipping Board's Needs

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was in conference with representatives of the oil industry yesterday in an effort to determine to what extent the Shipping Board could depend upon them for the large amount of oil required by its increasing operations. In an address in the evening, he said in part:

"We have recently contracted to purchase over 30,000,000 barrels of fuel oil during the period October, 1920, to October, 1921, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.30 per barrel. We have never been successful in our efforts to contract for our fuel oil requirements on the Pacific coast, but under our agreement to purchase from the United States Department of the Interior all of the governments royalty crude oil in the states of Wyoming and California, we have been able to secure fuel oil on the Pacific coast since June, 1920, in exchange for the royalty oil from Salt Creek, Wyoming, fields. It is the board's intention to conclude similar arrangements with respect to the royalty oil in the state of California. Of the 140 Shipping

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Board vessels operating from the Pacific coast ports, only one burns coal as fuel.

The Shipping Board has created fuel oil bunker stations at strategic ports on established trade routes.

"One of our greatest advantages lies in the fact that 75 per cent of our entire fleet burns oil for fuel, as compared with about 15 per cent for all foreign shipping. This advantage cannot be realized to the fullest extent unless the Shipping Board and the American Merchant Marine as a whole can be assured of an adequate supply of fuel oil not only now, but in the future at reasonable prices."

The request of R. V. Pesqueira, Mexican representative, that he be permitted to reply to remarks by an attorney for one of the American companies operating in Mexico, has been granted, and he will give the Mexican point of view to the institute today.

## UKRAINIAN VIEW OF SOVIET INTENTIONS

General Wrangel's Collapse Expected to Lead to Early Attack on the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Owing to the defeat of General Wrangel's army and the number of Bolshevik troops thereby released, the Ukrainian authorities here state that a Bolshevik attack early next spring, or before, is almost certain. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that General Wrangel's defeat has been largely due to corruption and intrigue. Although the Ukrainian authorities always looked on General Wrangel as a reactionary, they were willing to unite their military policies, if by doing so peace could be obtained.

General Wrangel's collapse has now created a new danger, and it is feared that the recently concluded armistice will not be considered binding by the new Bolshevik forces that will be brought up. The Ukrainian Army, it was stated, is a well-disciplined body of men, about 100,000 strong, and with a reasonable supply of munitions, could give a very good account of itself.

The report that General Pavlenko has declared himself military dictator in the Ukraine is stated to be wholly untrue. Both he and President Simon Petlura, on the contrary, are working in perfect harmony. It was further stated that, should the Bolsheviks be successful against the national Ukrainian army, it will then undoubtedly fall to the turn of Poland to again take the field to defend herself.

The aim of the Bolsheviks is said to be to destroy all outstanding opposition and then turn their whole attention to attacking Poland in order to compel her to evacuate the territory she at present holds within Russia.

## Soviet Plans Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. RIGA, Latvia (Thursday).—The Russo-Polish conference was resumed on Wednesday. The Polish delegates stated that the Polish Government took no responsibility in regard to the action of General Balachowicz and Simon Petlura.

The Polish delegates also stated that the Polish troops in Volhynia would retire today to the armistice line. Adolph Joffe, leader of the Russian delegation, states that, following upon the defeat of General Wrangel, the Bolshevik troops would undertake intensive operations against Generals Savinkoff and Balachowicz.

## FLORIDA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. WEST PALM BEACH, Florida.—Recognizing the great possibilities for developing the sugar industry in Florida, the Florida Development Board has invited the American Cane Growers Association to send a committee to visit sugar sections of the State, with a view to cooperation.

## WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TO DISARMAMENT

Much Interest in Whether New Voters Will Use Their Power to Decrease Huge Naval and Military Appropriations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Now that women in the United States have the vote the question whether they will use it in an effort to decrease the gigantic naval and military appropriations made by the government is one whose answer will be received with considerable interest.

Congressional appropriations for war expenses represent 88 per cent of the total amount of money to be collected this year in taxes from the people of the United States. Opponents of such appropriations base their arguments chiefly on the fact that this huge amount of money is to be used for destructive purposes, not constructive.

Last spring a bill was put through Congress authorizing a permanent army for peace times of over 17,000 officers and 280,000 enlisted men. The former peace-time army was 5000 officers and 100,000 men. The combined appropriations for military and naval purposes for 1920-21 were set at \$855,000,000. It has been calculated that this sum equals the entire expenses of the government, outside the postal service, in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war.

## Only 12 Per Cent for Government

Advocates of disarmament consider as nothing short of appalling the fact that 68 per cent of the nation's income is assigned to pay the cost of past wars, that 20 per cent goes for preparation for future wars, and only 12 per cent for maintenance of the government, the welfare of its citizens, education of its children, tilling of its lands, building and upkeep of its roads, and all the things which go to make a nation prosperous and at peace with its neighbors.

The vast sum appropriated for destructive purposes is even more significant when read in the light of the fact that the government's unpaid bills this year amount to \$2,838,000,000, chiefly for past wars and debts that cannot be repudiated. The \$855,000,000 added to that makes the sum due for past and future wars \$3,693,000,000. That makes necessary the collection of more than \$3,500,000,000 in taxes. And the final word on a national bonus for veterans of the world war has not yet been spoken. Congress, having appropriated such huge sums for destructive purposes, could find it possible to set aside only \$481,000,000 for all the non-military activities of the government.

## Women and Disarmament

It is to be noted that the question of disarmament is becoming daily a more frequent topic of conversation among women voters. They, as well as the men, have made sacrifices in a war which was once proclaimed to be a war to end war. And some of their leaders are now demanding that they use their voice to protest against a continuation of the pyramiding of military and naval forces which, they say, can result in only one thing, another great war.

In an effort to sound the opinion of prominent women voters on this subject, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor approached, among others, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Catt was about to sail for London to attend a meeting of the executive board of that organization. The question of disarmament was not likely to come up before the alliance, she said, and continued:

"For years it has been the custom to appropriate 70 cents out of every dollar paid into the national treasury in taxes into a fund to pay for past wars or to prepare for those of the future, but this year's appropriation of

88 per cent, with only 12 per cent left for the maintenance of the government and for forward constructive work for the good of the nation, must arouse intelligent, thinking people to recognize that it is time to rise up to put war out of the world.

## Question for League

"The alliance is a suffrage organization. The question of disarmament would not properly come before it. That is one for the League of Nations to consider and it is said that the League should be meeting with the United States left out, because American statesmanship broke down. I wish, as I always have, that disarmament might be brought about, and I think that it is a shame to waste money so, when it ought to be used for constructive, not destructive, purposes."

Addressing the League for Women Voters on Tuesday night, Mrs. Catt mentioned the huge expenditures for war purposes in connection with the force of women's votes. For the first time in history, she said, the civilized nations had come together for the sole purpose of making war impossible.

"And America is not there," she said. "I don't want to embarrass the League of Women Voters, but if it continues to be satisfied with concern for the women in industry rather than fight for the greatest issue that has ever come before the world, I cannot maintain my faith in them."

## MR. TAFT HOPEFUL OF WORLD PEACE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Former President William Howard Taft, in this city to confer with members of the League to Enforce Peace, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he felt "quite hopeful" of the attitude President-Elect Harding will assume toward the hopes of those who believe in the righteousness of a League of Nations. Mr. Harding will carry out the promises of his speech, Mr. Taft said, and "The President-Elect will be fully cognizant of, and will act rightly upon the circumstances attending the League of Nations question when the reins of government are in his hands. I am thoroughly optimistic on this point."

Individual members of the conference other than Mr. Taft expressed themselves hopeful of the alignment of Mr. Harding with the type of Republican thought that includes the entrance of the United States in a league with other nations to insure against recurrence of world wars, it was said, but what plans were to be followed to prosecute their campaign to this end was not stated. It was said, however, that within a short time the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace would convene to consider plans of procedure.

## END OF BELGIUM'S POLITICAL DEADLOCK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—The remaining opposition to the formation of a new cabinet has been overcome, the Flemish Party, which was previously hostile, having decided to support the new cabinet, and the Socialists also having agreed to concessions. A new ministry will be formed today.

## A New Cranberry Dessert

—by Mrs. Knox

OUR delicious fall berries—Cranberries—the inevitable accompaniment to the Thanksgiving turkey—would appear on the table more frequently if the varied and delicious desserts that can be made from them were better known.

For instance, there is Cranberry Cream Whip—an unusual and delicious cranberry dish—discovery, that is made with the aid of Knox Sparkling Gelatine. It is an ample dessert for a family of six and uses only one quarter of a box of Knox Gelatine. Try it—you will find it a delightful change in the winter dessert menu.

## Cranberry Cream Whip

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1 cup cold water  
1 cup stewed cranberries and juice  
1/2 cupful sugar  
1 egg white

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and dissolve by standing cup containing mixture in hot water. Strain into mashed cranberries and juice. Add sugar and when dissolved, set bowl containing mixture in pan of ice or very cold water and beat until mixture begins to thicken. Then add egg white, beaten until stiff. Blend and pour into wet mold garnished with whole berries, if desired. Chill and serve.

NOTE: Other fruits—canned strawberries, peaches, cherries, etc.—may be substituted for the cranberries in this recipe if preferred.

If you wish any other unusual desserts with which to vary your winter meals, or other help on your food problems, send for my recipe books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." They are free of charge. Just enclose a 2c stamp to cover postage and mention your grocer's name. Address:

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## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

William of Greenwich Village

Patron of art and literature in the making is William, though I think he would be astonished to hear himself so described. Certainly it can have been for no such motive that he opened his restaurant in Greenwich Village, New York. Black, he is, and dignified, and most gracious, like an old house-servant of the rosy, wistful reminiscences of my Virginia grandmother, or of the Southern novelist. Some times I suspect him of having escaped from a book written by Pake, or possibly Hopkinson Smith, and finding himself adrift on new conditions, in a strange new day, he met them with the adaptability that was his birthright. A friendly plantation house seems a far more fitting setting than the dingy basement room where he dispenses breakfast, and luncheon and dinner.

Dingy, as to entrance, is the room at all hours. If you go for dinner you welcome as a beacon the tall, straight, kerosene lamp that William carries each night to the window; leaning across a table, and with careful hand setting it on the narrow sill. Set there specially for you, it seems, as it sends its gleam out, and lights you down the turning, worn stairs. Four steps, and a stumble; three steps more, and you are at the door. Within, the room is as bright as the gas jet can make it, which is not too bright; but then, there is William's face. Visitors from uptown have never discovered the place, nor would they find there the kind of Bohemia they are seeking. The few tables are not always full, but at them the same faces may be seen day after day. There are several business men, the young philosopher and his wife, a few writers, a painter or two, and now and then a player from the theater over the way.

William disclaims all responsibility for the music that comes from the phonograph. "The records came with the machine," he says. "The gentleman I bought it of must have liked that piece." It is a needed shield for some of them. Not in these matters, however, does William prove his patronage of the arts. Rather it is in his financial relations with his guests. None need stay away for lack of money, temporary or prolonged, and it is not the business folk who exercise the privilege of credit.

But William's method is not that of an Italian I know in San Francisco whose restaurant—however it may be now—used to hold one table where each night a group gathered; and a changing group, but always gay and eager-faced, gesticulating, voluble with a velocity too swift for American ears. "There is where we eat," one of the tables' frequenters told me. "And who," I asked, yearningly, "are we?" For I inferred some society, possibly national, from which I was forever disqualified. "We who cannot pay," he answered simply, and further explained in careful English that they were, for the most part, stranded opera singers, and men of an orchestra disbanded or not yet formed, painters whose luck was not holding well, and whom the Bohemian welcomed as his guests, with never an obligation. William's way is as effectual and as kindly. To him, "in a few days" and "when the next check comes" are as convincing as to the rainbow chasers, themselves, and so he takes the chance with the free lances, whose incomes are uncertain, infrequent, and sometimes non-existent.

"Don't you get afraid?" I heard him say to one gallant little adventurer with words and editors, and whose self-kept accounts with William were mounting high. "Don't you ever get afraid. It's going to come out all right." And when a glad day dawned, and her open purse revealed dull green where only larch-keys and powder puff had shown before, he said, "Don't you give me all of it. Can you really spare this much?"

One infers a system of bookkeeping, perhaps a line of names with marks underneath, written above the serving table in the kitchen, but until we rebelled, insisting that it was too great a responsibility, we were supposed to keep our own accounts. I have never known his confidence to be abused. And that you may realize that it was not exceeding prosperity that makes this possible, know that there is still another way of getting into William's debt. It is by tendering a bill too large in payment for your food. Twenty dollars, and usually ten, is handed back with never a second's hesitation. Even a five sometimes comes back with "I'd rather you owed me than give you all my change."

He has a fine discrimination that serves him well; seldom, usually, but not the less effectual for that. He can separate the workers from the hangers-on, the sincere from the poseurs; an ability precious anywhere, and invaluable in Greenwich Village. There used to come a group of young men, some immaculate in their long-haired, flowing-tied fashion, the others dressed with carelessness as studied, who, over 11 o'clock grapefruit and eggs each morning, talked long of their trivial doings, they bewailed the decline of art, and the loss of beauty out of life, and one recited his verses which, indeed, went far to prove the case for all of them. Pat on their exit came

William from the kitchen, grinning delightedly.

"You've got to have a lot of patience," he said one morning. "They're young and foolish. By and by maybe they'll all get some sense."

William makes no attempt at "atmosphere"; eschews it, in fact. "I don't just hold with markin' up the wall paper," I heard him say once to someone who commented on the absence of caricatures and scribbles. Nor are there candlesticks with the hoarded drippings of years. But he has his ideas of decoration, and his walls are not without pictures. A cowboy in chaps mounted to ride the range; Indians paddling their canoe on a still river in a green land—badly colored lithographs they are, and usually, alas, grinning crooked, but potent somehow to turn the imagination toward far, fair things when the sights and sounds and smells of the Village press too close. Homer, with his enraptured listeners; done in plaster, occupied the mantel for a few days, but disappeared as suddenly as it came. I have wondered about that. Did William buy the bas-relief from the gentleman who sold him the phonograph, and hear the tale of Homer and his fame, and so place the work of art there in the sight of all of us as an inspiration and an incentive? And did he, a few days later, see some minor bard lift discouraged eyes to it, and therefore remove the thing as soon as he tactfully could? William is quite capable of such swift perceptions. No change of mood is too subtle to escape him. "You're feeling much too happy to care about work today," he said once. And again, "I reckon I'd better change your breakfast tomorrow. You don't seem so interested."

We are a vagabond lot, and so William's name creeps into letters from remote places. Just the other day came from Mexico, "Will you find out whether I paid William that dollar and a half I owed him. I can't be sure."

His background is purely a matter of speculation to us. "I've been all over; known all kinds," is the complete biography he ever gave. And only once has he revealed that even his subtle perceptions are now and then baffled. "Strange thing, human nature," he said.

## GRAZIA DELEDDA, SARDINIAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The modern and contemporary Italian novel has been cultivated with marked success by the women of the kingdom; indeed, at one time they seemed to be definitely launched upon the road to control of the genre that there was much ink spilt about literary feminism. Inherent deficiencies of woman as a novelist were charged, but the women of Italy kept on writing just the same, and they are read just the same; whence one may make the practical, if not academic, deduction that some women of Italy may actually write good fiction.

Among the number, Grazia Deledda has long stood out for certain qualities peculiar to her own nature. A native of Nuoro, Sardinia, she received only the ordinary primary education that may be acquired there. In 1900 she went to that Rome whose influence, in her books, at least, she has always questioned. Almost all her writings, after she had won early distinction, appeared first in serial form in Nuova Antologia, in the Lettera and the Corriere della Sera.

Grazia Deledda is not a "literary" writer; her schooling, as we have seen, was limited. On the other hand, however, she has always been gifted with such ready powers of observation, with such comprehension of Sardinia, such an understanding of the landscape, the people, the hopes, peculiarities and everyday life, that she makes, as it were, their ideal interpreter.

There are now some 20 volumes that bear Grazia Deledda's name, including one drama written in collaboration with C. Antonia-Traversi. Throughout them all one notes a family resemblance, and it may be true of her that it is not necessary to read all she has written in order to get an adequate idea of her work. One Italian critic has said that in Deledda's own development may be seen a counterpart of the development of Sardinia itself, so closely is she identified with it. She avoids equally the two contemporary currents in her nation's letters: a humanitarian Socialism and an aesthetic individualism. She studies the family.

Her very first work, "Anima Onesta," is, like so many first works, largely autobiographical in nature. It is immature, but original and revelatory of her people, as well as of her gifts. It tells the tale of two brothers; one brother is a man of his people, sturdy, loving the soil; the other gets ambitious, is pampered and goes to Rome for his education. Yet not all the culture of the metropolis can efface his elemental Sardinian qualities; the city gives him only discontentment which he could have avoided had he, like his brother, remained content with his station.

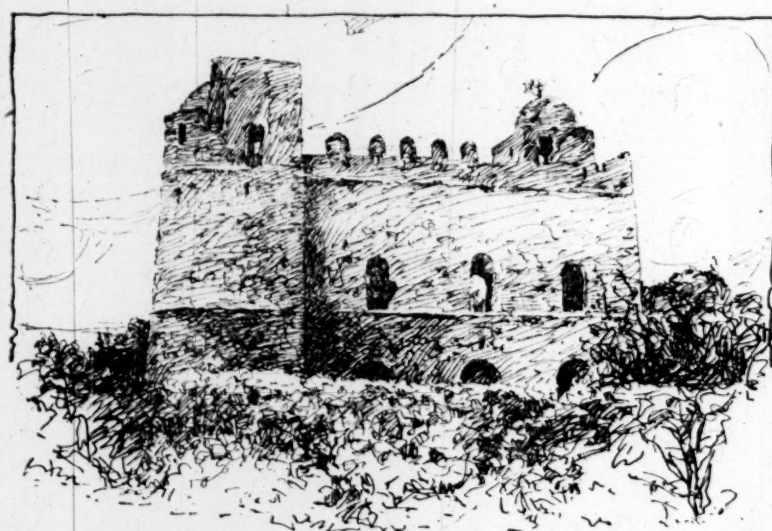
Later tales such as "Il Incendio nell'Oliveto" and "Il Ritorno del Figlio" add little new to the writer's fame; they help, however, to establish it more firmly than ever. She has been blamed for faulty construction and vocabulary by Italian purists—similar complaints have long risen from Spanish purists against Galdós, Blasco Ibañez and others—but she gives something far more valuable than correct grammatical exercises. One might say, without any disrespect to purity of speech, that any ordinary person can learn grammar, but it takes high gifts to write an "Elias Portolau."

## THE TRAFFIC ON THE THAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where are you going to, all you big steamers?" is what one thinks in watching the traffic down the great highway of the Thames. The time and place to watch it is an hour or so before and after high tide in that long, straight, narrow reach just above the entrance to the Albert Docks. Here, and at this time, where the available waterway is less than 400 yards, there is just as close a jostle of moving vessels as there is of moving vehicles in Piccadilly at any hour of the day, if allowance be made for the greater size of the ships; but all are moving in one direction: up with the tide as it makes, and down with the tide as it ebbs. And, if you can wait for a fine sunny afternoon when the sun begins to sink you will see a sight which can nowhere else be found.

Looking up the river to the west there is a golden haze of mingled mist, and smoke, and steam, so



King Fasilidas' palace in Gondar

blended as to conceal the junction of sky and stream—a curtain of wondrous tissue, against which the tall buildings and chimneys which line the northern shore stand out, a faint line of mystery in the distance—a fairyland of minarets and towers, with little bright spots of color where the sun catches some reflecting surface of roof, the side of a polished ship, or the glint of a fluttering flag.

Now look in the opposite direction: down the river to the east, and the scene is quite different. Here all is gray and blue and purple; scores of giant cranes stretching their necks to the sky—the great bulk of a big liner waiting at the entrance to the docks, its white upper decks gleaming in the sun, and busy tugs surrounding it, always ready to give a helping shove or haul.

Then the waterway itself. Except just along the banks, where rows and groups of barges and lighters, tugs and small craft of all descriptions are moored, there is an endless stream of vessels of every size and rig, all moving with the tide, sailing ships which cheat the tugs by using a concealed motor engine; cargo boats, English, American, French, Swedish, Italian, new and old, smart with fresh paint or stained and worn, all bringing something to London and coming back, empty for the most part, to load up at some other port.

There is no hurry or confusion. It is seldom that a warning whistle is heard, each seems to know exactly where he can scrape through what seems to be an almost impenetrable maze of moving ships. And through it all, in and out, go the beautiful Thames barges with their bright, ruddy sails; spritsails, topsails, mizzen and foresail, on any shade from red to purple, and the almost invariable white jib, bluff bows, green stern, white taffrail, a man and a boy for crew, these wonderful sailors, standing up close to the wind and never missing a stay.

The pride of the river are these Thames barges, all of one design and nearly of one size, a perfect example of adaptation, the result of generations of thought and experience. On the tarpaulin which covers the deck you will generally see the sign, "A. R. and S. Sales"—a name to conjure with on this great river—for if emergency should come hundreds of these barges may be collected at any point of the river in a few hours; an old name, too, for the records of Woolwich speak of a time, 100 years ago, when a Mr. Sales started a little fleet of three "tilt boats" which made a daily journey from Woolwich to London, starting when the tide suited, to convey passengers who could not afford the fare of a post chaise.

But this is a mere outline of what you will see in a couple of hours' watching. There are the crowds of smart little tugs, each with a lump of foam at the bows and a string of three or four lighters at the stern; the little white-sailed cutters; the motor boats of the river police; the dredgers and salvage boats and sometimes, as a great treat, a full-rigged ship; and now and again, as yesterday, the kossamer silvery phantom of the airship, R-34, penciling its way above the busy traffic, as if brooding over it all and saying, "I wonder when my kind of craft shall be carrying all this freight and taking it from London to the uttermost ends of the earth!"

### Jenny Lind's Brother

An unforeseen consequence of the celebration in honor of Jenny Lind's centennial on October 6 has been the discovery on the part of the press and the public of Charles G. W. Lind, superintendent of a large apartment house in Brooklyn, New York, who is the famous singer's brother. The strange part is that he never saw his distinguished sister, for he was many years her junior, born long after she had left Sweden for her European and American conquests, and he

came to the United States after she had settled down to home life in London.

Although Mr. Lind may not know one aria of the masters from another, and may not be able himself to keep a tune, it is safe to say that jazz records, for a few weeks at least, will not be played often under the roof of one apartment house, and that the young aspirant of opera fame will break off in the midst of her scales when she hears his voice in the corridors, in modest confusion at the memory of his family nearness to the Swedish nightingale.

## ABYSSINIAN CASTLES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Gondar, formerly the capital of the Amharic kingdom, is northeast of Lake Tsana and 7500 feet above sea level. At the beginning of the sixteenth century it was chosen by Negus Sysenius as the capital of his kingdom. The castle shown in the illustration was built by his son Fasilidas in 1633. Various other castles and palaces were



King Fasilidas' palace in Gondar

built in Gondar by later kings up to 1736, when it reached the height of its prosperity. After that date it suffered greatly during the civil wars which raged in Abyssinia and the town was sacked several times. It was much injured by the Emperor Theodore in 1818, and was looted and burned by the dervishes from Omdurman, under the leadership of the Emir Abu Ansa, in 1867.

The castles and palaces of Gondar are unique among the buildings of Abyssinia in that they resemble the medieval fortresses of Europe. This is due to Portuguese influence in the country; they were expelled by King Fasilidas, but his castle was built by Indians, under the superintendence of Abyssinians, who had learned something of architecture from the Portuguese adventurers. The castle has two stories and measures 90 feet by 84 feet. It has a square tower and circular-domed towers at the corners, on one of which a small tree is growing. Although its interior is gutted, the exterior walls are little damaged and give Gondar a distinctive character among African towns.

Spiro Saouli of Khartoum, who visited Gondar with the object of opening up trade with the Sudan by way of Gallabat, very kindly furnished the writer with a few particulars regarding the district. Gondar may be considered the heart of northern Abyssinia, and its most important trade center, as it is the focus of all the markets of the district surrounding Lake Tsana. The modern town contains few features of interest beyond its large market. It is about 100 miles from the Sudan frontier station of Gallabat, and the journey by loaded camel and mule transport from the latter place takes about 10 days.

The road passes through Chigla, a market center which is situated on a vast fertile plateau. The inhabitants of the district are all agriculturists. Travelers report that large pieces of coal have been found near the River Gong close to Chigla, and these have been used for cooking. The Governor of Chigla also informed one of the party that there were easily accessible deposits in the neighboring mountains and offered to lead him to the site, but time did not permit.

The distance from Gallabat to the railway at Sennar militates against the very large trade of northern Abyssinia coming to the Sudan, and these conditions will continue to obtain until the Kassala railway is built, or a good motor road made from Sennar to the frontier.

At present the bulk of the trade is in the hands of the Italians. They have built a substantial agency at Gondar, and constructed a motor road connecting Gondar with the splendid Eritrean road system. From a recent report by Addison Southard, the American Consul at Aden, it appears that the extension of the railway from Asmara to Keren in Eritrea is nearing completion. It is further proposed to extend this line from Keren via Azardat and Elazhim to Gondar, but the actual construction is a matter for future consideration. Such a line would be essential to the opening of the districts of the Abyssinian-Eritrean plateau, which are well watered and fertile. Its eventual construction is undoubtedly part of the Italian policy in Abyssinia.

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## GOOD POPULAR MUSIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not unusual to meet with the idea among educated persons that popular music is of necessity bad music, and that to be musical is to enjoy, or sometimes to pretend to enjoy, classical music, such as the longer works of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, or the still more intricate music of our modern composers; a kind of art which cannot be readily understood by the uninitiated. It is true that intricate music often makes a strong appeal to the cultured but musically ignorant hearer, and, more rarely, to the unlettered, but there is always something of bewilderment mingled with this appreciation, the music not being grasped as a whole by either type of listener. Hence probably the idea that tuneful music is inferior because it is easily understood, and that those who like it have no taste.

It is, unhappily, true that much so-called popular music is very bad indeed, vulgar in feeling and in expression, and it is also not to be denied that any self-conscious attempt to "raise the standard" of popular taste is foredoomed to failure. The public, excepting always those people who wish to appear cultured at any price, refuses to be told what it ought to like, and invariably continues to enjoy, sing and play favorite songs and tunes, without vouchsafing any attention to would-be reformers.

Most of this music fails ultimately in its purpose, simply because it is second-rate. The qualities that make it so may be summed up in one word—monotony. The tunes have very little rise and fall, and therefore no beauty of outline; the rhythms vary hardly at all in figure and accent, the composer, being poor, when in doubt, to fill up the gaps with a succession of dotted quavers and semiquavers; lastly, the idioms of both harmony and melody are stereotyped, being borrowed, in most cases, from well-known but not contemporary composers, such as Schubert, Schumann and Mendelssohn, whose styles have become more or less familiar to all, and whose mannerisms form a collection of "tags" most useful to a certain kind of composer. To these technical defects are added a vulgarity and sentimentality which are perhaps inseparable from them.

But if, in spite of or perhaps because of these qualities, the public really wants this kind of music and no other kind, could it not be a mere waste of time to give it anything else? The question may best be answered by putting another question. Is this so-called popular music really popular in any true sense of the word? Do these vulgar or sentimental songs, these musical-comedy tunes become old favorites which are handed down from one generation to another?

Every one knows that they do not even last from one season to the next one, except for the occasional revival of an unusually successful effort, and this generally owes its success to magnificent dresses and stage scenery and to the popularity of a star actor or actress. As far as the music goes, there is a constant desire for novelty, almost like a search for something needed but not fully realized. Last year's songs are as obsolete as the dress fashions of 60 years ago, and this year's favorites will soon follow them to oblivion.

It is, indeed, inevitable that this should be so; most popular composers have nothing to express, since all of them are unskilled in their art; it is, therefore, impossible for them to make any lasting impression. Some of them have an uncultivated gift for melody; their beginnings are often full of promise, but disappointment follows, because, being untrained, they cannot develop their own ideas and end by using old ones which have become the common property of their profession.

Popular music, being in this unsatisfactory state, and the music usually called good music being obviously ill-adapted for wide popularity, one is

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brought to the conclusion that there are, in this connection, two kinds of good music. There is musicians' music for the cultured, and there is (or there ought to be) simple but, none the less, real music for every one.

Folk songs are the simplest things there are, and they make a sure appeal, as was shown in France during the war when large audiences consisting of men of widely differing classes and occupations listened with delight to English folk songs, more especially those with a chorus, in which they were accustomed to join with energy and with excellent effect. But folk songs are a precious inheritance from the past; a living popular art must spring from the present and must express the feelings and convictions, the likes and dislikes of the present, its pathos, its comedy and its tragedy.

Popular music which aspires to this expression of life must be simple, easy to play or sing, and yet good of its kind. Music like this can be written only by musicians who have a certain sympathy with all men, not merely with a cultured few, and who believe that popular music cannot be too good as long as it is suited to its purpose. Unfortunately, there are very few musicians who seem to think this sort of work worth their while in a musical sense; popular music is left to composers whose greatest gift is that of money-making. The fact that they do make money would seem to show that their music is all that is required, but if so, why does it pass so quickly?

The fact is that people want simple music, and take of necessity what is at hand. If true popular music were to be had, the false would soon disappear without hope of revival; the most uncultured invariably appreciate a good tune when they hear one.

## The Jonathan and David of Labor

Vernon Hartshorn, M. P., is a big, unassuming man. He is a natural speaker, but he has a passion for figures and is credited with having a lot to do, in conjunction with Frank Hodges, with the preparation of statistics that have done so much for the miners' case. In this way, therefore, he would be much missed by the Miners' Federation, if his recent resignation were allowed to take effect. In the House of Commons, also, he is already an interesting figure, notwithstanding that this is his first Parliament. His secession from the miners' organization might lead to the loss of his seat, owing to the fact that his candidature might not be endorsed.

The great attachment between Mr. Brace and Mr. Hartshorn is perhaps the most interesting fact of their careers. It has earned for them the title of the Jonathan and David of Labor world. Neither can it be said that it is in the least degree one-sided. As a fact, the two are never at their best unless together. The one cannot get on unless the other is there. At a conference, for instance, either man will be at sea unless the other also is there. Indeed the presence of the one seems to inspire the other to do his best work.

## AN IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Come with me to a certain tall house in a secluded Dublin street, leave behind you the Anglicized atmosphere of the "shopping centers" and enter here, where only Irish is spoken, and the different accents recall to us, not the city crowds, but some distant windswept moor of the west, some village in the heart of the hills, or little harbor where the brown sails dance up and down upon the blue horizon.

As we enter the hall we hear a buzz of voices coming from behind a shut door and see in the middle of the class room a fiery figure beside a tall blackboard—declaring with enthusiasm and untiring patience the words—"Will ayun skeeyull noonah izuth" (Have you any news?) Courteously he greets us; we reply and slip noiselessly into our places. This is the beginners' class and they are learning Irish by the phrase method. Again he asks us the same question and every one echoes the words. Our neighbor to the right is bawling "Seeyall" instead of "skeeyull"—the girl in front of us cannot get the hang of the whole sentence—but comes manfully in on the penultimate syllable. But what matter? We will all get it right sometime!

This is a typical Gaelic League beginners' night class. Here sits a cheerful lady, content apparently to be a beginner forever! She drops off when the weather gets cold. Is too busy to come when the weather gets fine. But what harm? She will turn up again at the beginners' class next October—full of renewed enthusiasm for "The" language—and sure, doesn't she help to start the classes with life and numbers!

Then come callin' and garusin', tall and short, dark and fair, but all alike in their delight in the work; repeating the phrases without boredom, and writing them in little books in extraordinary phonetics of their own invention. Most of them are working in the shops, in offices or in schools during the day, but what of that? What would we not give to recapture the delight of the first hours spent in learning Irish? Our path of learning was strewn with roses. The roses of comradeship, for we were all learners together and every one was a friend. The rose of novelty, since the language was completely different from Beurla (English) in sound and form. Later on the beautiful rose of Gaelic minstrelsy unfolded before us, ringing in our memories when the song had vanished, as the fragrance of the faded rose clings to the fallen petals.

In the higher classes more advanced work is done. Original literature is published in the magazine *Miseach* and no translations of Russian, French or German authors are encouraged.

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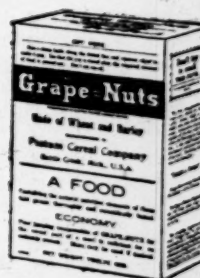
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## SAN DOMINGO NEEDS UNITED STATES AID

Spokesman Says People Realize Desirability of Guidance, but Protest Is Made to Americans Against Alleged Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Manuel Galván, former Minister from the Dominican Republic to France, secretary of the Dominican legation at Madrid and Washington and Consul-General in New York, in an interview with a representative of this news office, has charged the United States with having perpetrated brutalities and acts of maladministration there even more reprehensible than those charged against the marines in Haiti.

Dr. Galván forecast the campaign of publicity which he, in connection with other Dominicans residents here, intends to inaugurate in protest to the American people against the methods alleged to be used to govern a people "traditionally friendly" to the United States.

He prefaced his charges against the military administration in San Domingo by saying that there is the greatest desire on the part of his associates and himself to make clear this one point in the issue between the aggrieved citizens of his country and the marines: that the Republic of San Domingo has needed and still needs the assistance of the United States to bring order into that country, as order was brought into the affairs of Cuba after the revolution there.

It is the manner in which the administration of the affairs of the Dominican Republic have been exercised that is the sore point," Dr. Galván said.

### Cooperation Hindered

The conduct of the marines toward the Dominicans and the methods used, up to the present time, have prevented the right-thinking elements of Dominicans from cooperating in the work of rehabilitating their country, Dr. Galván declares. It is decidedly unpopular, if not actually dangerous, for a Dominican to express respect and liking for Americans at this time, he said.

"There has been in the Dominican Republic a large majority of the sane and intelligent population willing to have the closest possible relations with the United States. They realize that the country lacks even the personnel for competent administrative machinery, and almost all the right-thinking Dominicans looked, with something akin to envy, at the prosperous State of Cuba. The generous statesmanship of the United States toward the neighboring island had made many Dominicans look upon American interference in their affairs as a blessing.

The Dawson doctrine, which consists in effect of delegating power to take advantage of the revolutionary misfortunes of the countries of Central America and the West Indies; to obtain treaties by which the United States gets control of the financial, political and territorial advantages of these countries, without giving commensurate value in exchange, has been in effect for 10 years and is perfectly understood throughout Latin-America.

### Grave Mistake Seen

"Politicians have cared only to present in the United States, apparently, treaties in which the United States has everything to gain, but they forget that all over Latin-America this method of applying the Dawson doctrine is loathed. Creating comfortable berths for 'deserving' partisans is not statesmanship. Moreover, the generous American spirit pervading Roosevelt's acts, even when he made mistakes like Panama; the spirit which inspired the unstinted and magnificent help lent by the United States to Belgium—this spirit has become so lacking in relations with the Dominican Republic that the big-hearted American nation is now to appear as shylock, willing to seize every pound of unprotected flesh in this hemisphere.

"That this should occur precisely at the time when the principle of self-determination is proclaimed to be the international gospel of the United States, and when all the nations of America are looking to the United States as the leader of humanity, is a grave mistake.

"The administration of Dominican financial affairs has been managed with a lack of foresight worse than that of any Dominican government prior to the military occupation."

### Former Marine Accused

Haitian Declares he Saw Freeman Lang Shoot Prisoners

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The charge that Freeman Lang, formerly a corporal in the Marine Corps and a lieutenant in the gendarmes, killed three Haitian prisoners at Hinche in 1917, was made on Wednesday by Adolph Bourgot, a native, before the court of inquiry which is investigating the activities of the American marines in Haiti. Mr. Bourgot, who at the time was acting as corporal in the gendarmes, testified that he witnessed the execution of the prisoners, which occurred immediately after a night attack.

The witness testified that during the attack, which lasted half an hour, three Haitians were in prison. When the attack ended Corporal Lang ordered them out, shooting the first one in the back. The others were brought out singly, meeting the same fate in the same way. I was in the prison yard with other natives seeking safety."

Answering a request by the Judge Advocate, Maj. Jesse P. Dyer, to identify Mr. Lang, if present, the witness

arose and pointed across the table at Mr. Lang. At this juncture the court retired, subsequently announcing that it would give Mr. Lang the right to question Mr. Bourgot, obtain witnesses and employ counsel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker described the January attack on Port-au-Prince, saying that 66 had been killed. He declared that the attack was made in order to bolster the bandit cause.

Col. Louis Little, commanding the field forces, testified that the only complaint from President Darteigneau of Haiti had been investigated and found to be incorrect. The President charged that an intoxicated marine doctor had assaulted a judge. Colonel Little declared that an investigation revealed that a hospital apprentice, while on leave, became intoxicated, assaulted and slightly injured a judge's clerk.

## LIMIT PLACED ON REALES OF COAL

Department of Justice Not to Approve Any Maximum Price, Profit or Commission—Higher Cost of Gas Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the anthracite coal men, through their fair price committee, plan to limit maximum gross profit on any sale to 10 per cent on the price at place of sale, it is pointed out that the wholesalers here, instead of following the original plan to limit resales between mine and retailer to two, have agreed that wholesalers shall not sell the same coal more than once in the same market.

This limits resales and consequent pyramiding of the price, where only one market is concerned; but there is nothing to prevent pyramiding of the 10 per cent profit on coal resold between markets.

The anthracite men claim that already several operators alleged to be selling at unnecessarily high prices have been summoned to appear before their committee, and means are being discussed for increasing current supplies in shortage districts, actual distribution to be handled by local cooperative committees, as in this city.

### Dealers Withheld Facts

A large retailer here, who has declined to tell Department of Justice agents where he buys his coal, is to be asked to tell it to the grand jury. And Armin W. Riley, special agent of the department, intends to use a grand jury subpoena to obtain books of a big independent anthracite producer, hitherto withheld on the strength of the interpretation of the Lever Act in Philadelphia.

E. Lowry Humes, in Philadelphia, another agent, is to take care of anthracite field developments. Mr. Riley is watching what occurs between field and consumer, and W. McM. Speer, also an agent, will cooperate with the trade associations in their emergency relief work.

Mr. Riley insists that the department has not and will not approve any maximum price, profit or commission. Promises of cooperation are all very well, he says, but action, in every case, is what is wanted.

### Increased Cost of Gas

High prices of gas and coal were given as the reasons for the increased cost of gas to the consumer by Philip H. Gadsden, at the convention of the American Gas Association. Mr. Gadsden said that, so far as the gas companies were concerned, there was not sufficient coal, nor had prices dropped. They were paying twice or three times as much for coal, according to locality, as before the war, and were paying around 14 cents a gallon for gas oil which used to cost them 4 cents. He said that companies could get no assurance of a sufficient oil supply, and few were able to get more than enough for two or three months even when able to buy the prevailing prices. In many cases, they had been unable to get the coal contracted for early in the year and had been obliged to buy at spot prices in the open market, competing with luxury-producing industries, and even at that were not able to get enough for daily needs. All this, he said, forced up prices to the consumers, the oil alone adding from 35 to 40 cents a thousand cubic feet.

## POLICE UNION GIVEN UP, MEN STILL BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fourteen months after the Boston policemen's strike, during which time a number of efforts have been made for reinstatement, the charter of City Policemen's Union, No. 16,807, in the American Federation of Labor, has been surrendered. The determining action was taken at a meeting held on Wednesday evening which was attended by approximately 800 members of the old police force.

Apparently the latest move of the striking policemen has brought them no nearer reinstatement, for the Commissioner of Civil Service, Payson Dana, declared yesterday that the ruling of the commission that applications for examinations for reinstatement would be denied to the officers who left their posts would remain in force.

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## INCREASE SHOWN IN TAXABLE INCOMES

Decision Exempting Stock Dividends Reduces Aggregate of Larger Taxpayers—Advances in Salaries Shift Tax Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statistics of incomes for the calendar year 1918, as announced yesterday by the Treasury Department, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, indicate that 4,425,114 personal returns were filed for the year, compared with 3,472,890 for the year 1917, and that the total net income reported was \$15,924,639,355, as against \$13,652,383,207 for 1917.

The face of the report indicates that fewer persons received the very large incomes than in either 1917 or 1916, but in view of the fact that the Supreme Court decided recently that stock dividends were not income, so far as the tax was concerned, and that the recipients of large incomes are also, for the most part, the recipients of stock dividends, it is probable that on the whole the small-income groups are not gaining at the expense of the others. Stock dividends in the cases of many corporations have been exceedingly large, in many instances two or three times the amount of the capital invested.

### Effect of Salary Increases

The present figures show 1,516,938 incomes of \$1000 to \$2000, and 1,496,878 between \$2000 and \$3000, the first figure rather smaller than in 1917, and the second much larger, and due very probably to increases in wages of skilled workmen and salaries of certain professional classes.

There were increases in the number receiving from \$3000 to \$5000, the total for 1918 being 932,236, as against 560,763, and in the number receiving \$5000 to \$10,000 which advanced from 270,666 to 319,356. There was a slight increase—112,502 to 116,569—in the number receiving \$10,000 to \$25,000, but thereafter the figures persistently decline. The classes up to \$10,000 income cover the majority of the salaried classes, and those up to \$25,000 income practically all those classes.

In view of the large profits made by corporations in the year 1918, there seems to be no reason why the large incomes, derived mainly from such profits, should show a falling off except through the operation of the court decision which leaves stock dividends out of the income tax. Incomes of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 diminished within the year from 30,391 to 28,542; those of \$50,000 to \$100,000 from 12,439 to 9986; those of \$100,000 to \$150,000 from 3302 to 2538; those of \$150,000 to \$300,000 from 2347 to 1514; those of \$300,000 to \$500,000 from 559 to 382; those of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 from 315 to 188, and those above \$1,000,000 from 141 to 67.

### Larger Tax Payments

The tax rate, including the sur-tax, increases, of course, very considerably in the case of large incomes. For example, the total taxable income in the class of incomes exceeding \$1,000,000 was \$137,486,892, whereas the amount taken in tax was \$88,885,249, or more than 60 per cent. The rapid advance in the percentage of incomes derived from property is marked. In the \$1000-\$2000 class, 86.97 per cent comes from salaries or business, and only 13.02 per cent from property, a proportion almost exactly maintained in the next succeeding class, with incomes from \$2000 to \$3000. But in the class of incomes exceeding \$2,000,000, the percentage derived from property is 95.88, and this would indicate that stock dividends would be heavy in the case of this class. Less than 1 per cent of the incomes in this class was derived from wages and salaries, and 72.28 per cent came from dividends. The figures do not necessarily, therefore, show any real tendency toward equalizing wealth.

## PLANTING OF WHITE PINE IS ADVOCATED

AMHERST, Massachusetts—There is no prospect of any considerable drop in the price of white pine logs for many years, according to Prof. Laurence Grose, senior professor of forestry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Pine stumpage, Professor Grose believes, will be as valuable for the next 30 years or 40 years as it is today, which means that pine trees planted this year will bring as much when they are large enough to sell for logs as those cut this fall.

White pine logs are selling for from \$20 to \$35 a thousand feet this year.

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New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Montreal Toronto

Five years ago the market price on the stump was \$8 to \$10 a thousand, and 10 years ago it was only \$3 to \$5 a thousand linear feet. The cause of the high price, Professor Grose says, is an actual and acute shortage of logs for building and for poles. Forests are not grown overnight, and there is no likelihood of an immediate or an early relief from the high lumber prices.

Under such conditions Professor Grose declares farmers with large acreage of unimproved cut-over lands can afford to plant white pine with a certainty of profitable sale. Even half grown timber lands, a few years ago almost unsalable, are now bringing prices proportionate to the age of the timber. Much Massachusetts pasture land and land too poor to be good pasture, will support these rapidly maturing forest trees and will yield a crop within the present generation.

## MEASURE AGAINST MEDICAL FREEDOM

Object of Promoters of Resolution in Congress for a Survey Believed to Be Forming of a National Health Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Friends of medical freedom are now keenly interested in what the new Congress may do with reference to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14, which provides for a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three of the House, to make an exhaustive investigation of present federal health agencies and to make recommendations.

It is believed that the object of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, in seeking the passage of this resolution, is to use the commission as a means of securing a national department of health.

Dr. W. S. Rankin told the American Public Health Association in San Francisco in September that the American Medical Association, in New Orleans last April, had endorsed the resolution and urged its passage by the House; and that the association took the further position that the survey called for would "furnish the fundamental information needed and a long step forward in the securing of such a national health organization as our country requires."

Dr. Rankin continued: "The American Medical Association seems to take the position that the survey of federal health activities should be preliminary to taking steps for securing a national health department, with a cabinet officer, to which form of federal health administration the association in a subsequent resolution committed itself."

"The important point, not to be lost sight of, is that the congressional survey is regarded by the three agencies working together—the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association and the Conference of State Provincial Health Authorities—as the first step in the reorganization of federal health activities."

The funds for the commission's investigation would be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and the House. The House has referred the resolution to the Committee on Rules, and its introducer, Edward Denison (R.), Representative from Illinois, says he will call it up early in the next session. Dr. Rankin said there was a general sentiment in the House favorable to the plan.

Friends of medical freedom are being urged to write to the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House, urging that, in case the resolution is passed in the House, the three members to be appointed by each House be persons who are not physicians and who have not been active in supporting any particular medical legislation.

### CITY BUDGET FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A plea for a greater interest by citizens in municipal budgets was made here by C. E. Rightor, of the Detroit Bureau of Government Research, at the session of the seventh annual convention of the National City Managers Association, held in this city.

### Kaufmann & Baer Presents

**New Evening Gowns**  
of Exclusive Design, Portraying Every Individual Conceit of the Vogue Accepted by Leading Couturiers.

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## LOSSES LAID TO LACK OF CAUTION

Billions of Dollars Lost by Failure of Shipping Board to Safeguard Government in the Cost-Plus System, Says Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Martin J. Gillen, executive assistant to John Barton Payne while the latter was chairman of the United States Shipping Board, testified before the Walsh congressional committee yesterday that billions of dollars were lost because of failure to safeguard the government by simple provisions in the cost-plus system, there being no clauses to prevent basing profits on costs inflated after payment of original cost. He said the government also permitted contractors to inflate overhead charges and pay bonuses.

As an illustration, he said that the American Shipbuilding Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, a Rockefeller concern, having determined not to make more than 10 per cent profit, requested that their contracts be lumped and reduced \$29,900,000, which was done.

Mr. Gillen said the cost-plus plan was necessary, but had been used without safeguards against profiteering. He said that the War Department had held up Shipping Board claims of \$200,000,000 upon the army because they were not audited.

The Navy Department paid its claims promptly, but both the army and the Food Administration "worked the Shipping Board heavily."

### Loss by Leasing Tankers

Shipping Board Vessels Tied Up by Lack of Fuel, Is Testimony

NEW YORK, New York—While the United States had 20 of its 54 tankers leased to private oil concerns, 54 shipping board vessels were tied up in American ports for lack of fuel at a monthly loss to the government of \$3,000,000.

Martin J. Gillen, former special assistant to the shipping board chairman, testified before the Walsh congressional committee yesterday. These facts, he said, were shown by statistics as late as May 28, 1920.

Mr. Gillen asserted that padded payrolls and profits were charged as overhead expense, and that excess railway charges and other matters were entered as costs.

Of a total of \$208,243,795 in United States Shipping Board claims against the army, only \$30,000,000 had been collected on account up to last September, Mr. Gillen testified. Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, former director of transportation for the army, seemed to take "special delight" in blocking efforts to collect shipping board money from the War Department, Mr. Gillen said.

The total claims given by Mr. Gillen were as of May 31 last. In November, 1919, the board's claim against the army amounted to \$200,000,000, and it cost the board more than \$300,000 to audit it, he added.

He declared that there was little trouble with the navy. The army claims arose through supplying ships for army use, the army having to pay for converting but not for chartering them.

Mr. Gillen testified that the claim situation was in a bad "condition," and that claims were not chartered or analyzed as to their nature. They totaled billions of dollars, he said.

Only a few settlements on these claims had been made prior to the time Mr. Payne assumed the chairmanship of the board, the witness continued, adding that Mr. Payne resisted efforts to procure additional appropriations for the board, as he preferred to go out and recover some of its outstanding money.

Contractors for wooden ships, the witness said, were induced to accept business on assurances that three shops would be built a year on each way. These assurances, which Mr. Gillen said were given by Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the board, did not materialize and contractors lost money.

A shipping board settlement for \$9,000,000 on a food administration claim of \$15,500,000 against the board was held up by the Comptroller of the

treasury on the grounds that the board had no right to make such a settlement, Mr. Gillen said. The food administration claimed that the board had made 25 per cent profit on ship charters, which the board denied.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, now head of the Shipping Board, was characterized by the witness as "the strongest, cleanest character" he ever had met.

## SIMPLE LIVING URGED ON PEOPLE

President-Elect Harding Also Advocates Square Dealing in Speech at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Plain living and square dealing were invoked by President-Elect Harding, in a speech here yesterday, as the nation's strongest reliance during post-war readjustment.

Sanity, clear thinking, common sense, honesty and cooperation were among the qualities he named as prime necessities in meeting the demands of the new world order, and he declared material interests and national happiness both would benefit if the United States became "a simple living people once again."

Whatever discouragements and reverses had been, he declared, would be only temporary in character. He predicted that a confident America would solve its new problems on the simple basis of the old time virtues and would come through the reconstruction period stronger and more dependable than ever before.

The speech, delivered at a luncheon of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, also contained a message of assurance for the industrial development of the south, and an expression of hope that the ties of commercial cooperation with South America and Central America would be strengthened by every possible means.

The address was a part of a five-hour visit to New Orleans by the President-elect, who came from his vacation in Texas to take ship for a voyage to the Panama Canal Zone. He will not stop at a Mexican port on his voyage to the Canal Zone as he had been urged to do by Mexican officials. A call at Veracruz or any other Mexican port would involve the loss of three days, and Mr. Harding is understood to feel that such a change in schedule would be a serious inconvenience to the liner's regular passengers.

### SUMMER EARNINGS BY BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—According to figures compiled by the editorial staff of the Lewis and Clark Journal, the weekly publication of the Lewis and Clark High School of Spokane, more than \$75,000 was earned by the boys of the school during the last summer vacation. Of the total sum the largest amount was earned by members of the freshman class, their credit being \$27,824.02.

### WOMEN TO SERVE ON JURIES

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Women are to serve on all juries in Lackawanna County courts next year, Judge H. M. Edwards yesterday issued an invitation to all women in the county who desired to serve to submit their names at once.

### Revised Prices on Navy Blue Dress Goods

54 inches wide

For Suits, Dresses and Children's Wear

All-wool navy blue French Serge, yard, \$2.85 and \$3.45

All-wool navy blue Tricotine, yard, \$3.85

All-wool navy blue Tricotine of extra quality, yard, \$5.50

All-wool navy blue Poirer Twill, yard, \$6.45

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Buy a Gift a Day—Shop in November—Save Time in December.

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Gay lights and lots of toys of every kind.

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## ENTENTE CORDIALE IS LACKING UNITY

Rock on Which France and England Split Was Not so Much Over Russia as Germany—Countries Look to United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An impartial observer of politics in France must frankly recognize two things. The first is that the cooperation of England and France—and also of the United States now that the dust of the electoral campaign has been dissipated—was never so essential for the maintenance of peace. There are so many warring elements on the Continent that only the unity of the two strongest European nations can, in the absence of an effective League of Nations, exercise sufficient authority and effective control.

The second thing that the impartial observer must record is that there now exists no unity whatsoever between France and England. The Entente Cordiale which has existed so long is shattered.

The rock on which France and England have split is not so much Russia as Germany. The conflict has culminated in the deliberate action of England in dealing separately with Germany and with denouncing punitive clauses of the Treaty without the smallest consultation of France.

The news came like a bombshell into French official circles. Its profound significance is not ignored. The entente has long been drifting toward disruption but official circles had grown accustomed to disaccord and would not frankly face the danger of disunion. This action on the part of England at last opened the eyes of politicians.

**Policies Differ**  
France and England have two different policies which by no stretch of imagination can be reconciled. The truth must be told. France has built her policy on a foundation of fear and hatred.

Inspired by such sentiments, the French politicians like Mr. Poincaré, Mr. Barthou, Mr. Tardieu, and even Mr. Millerand—though Mr. Millerand tried hard at one time to shake off these influences—have refused steadfastly to come to any settlement with Germany. England, which came into the war at the earliest moment, and which spared no efforts in the struggle against Germany can hardly be accused of pro-Germanism. But England realizes that the Treaty—or rather the attempt at strict application—is calculated to make things worse. Even the French experts subscribe to this contention.

However illogical England may seem to be in this throwing over the work of last year she shows a certain common sense. She took a leading part in framing the very conditions she now repudiates.

France, on the contrary, sticks to what she considers to be the logical line of action. She will not admit that a treaty framed only a year ago is already obsolete. She still pins her faith to the possibility of obtaining indemnities which are expressed in figures that remind one of astronomical distances.

**Revision Proposal Resisted**

For a whole year France has been resisting the British proposal of revision. Several times she has appeared to be on the point of giving way. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was at San Remo when the French authorities explicitly accepted the basis of fixing the German debt, now left nebulous, after discussion with Germany. He was also at Spa which, however unsatisfactory, ended in the consent of France to meet once more the Germans at a round table conference at Geneva or elsewhere in order to arrive at a mutual arrangement. Everything then seemed to be in way of settlement; something definite was about to be done. Unfortunately the French Parliament obliged Mr. Millerand to abandon this policy immediately after his return to Paris. The British proposal which was on the point of acceptance was ruthlessly turned down.

The Entente Cordiale could hardly stand the strain. England desired to resume ordinary commercial relations with Germany. Moreover this incident followed upon earlier incidents which proved that France was prepared to pursue her policy of coercion without the assistance of England. The French military march on Frankfurt had already shaken the entente. In a precisely similar way the French recognized General Wrangel, the Bolshevik leader, at a moment when England held entirely opposite views. The attempted abandonment of the promised Geneva conference—or at least its perpetual postponement—was apparently the last straw for England. If France would not agree to a policy of conciliation—not of hearts but of interests—then England would act without France.

**Affairs Critical**

The step might and should have been foreseen but in fact it was heard of with dismay and consternation in French official circles. They had not dreamt that England would thus directly demonstrate the non-existence of the entente at the very moment when

prolonged negotiations were proceeding about Geneva.

There has rarely been so much bitterness shown in the French press as when it became known that England had informed Germany that in the future the goods and money of Germans in England would not be seized by virtue of the Treaty in case of default by Germany of her obligations under the Treaty.

What will be the effect on France of this move? It is considered by certain observers that at last France will be awakened to the danger of being isolated, of refusing to discuss the application of the Treaty or the revision of the Treaty in a friendly spirit both with England and with Germany. It may possibly have that result and in that case the British move in bringing the quarrel to a head would serve a useful purpose. On the other hand—and this is more probable—France may harden her heart and become still more obstinate in her refusal to consider in any shape or form the modification of the Treaty. The impartial observer of French politics is bound to acknowledge that the latter result is more likely.

European affairs are thus becoming more critical and it would seem to all serious observers that only the undoubted authority of the United States expressed through the League of Nations would suffice to straighten the tangle and to resolve the deadlock. That is why all enlightened opinion on the Continent is turning hopefully and longingly toward America now that the passions aroused by the election are disappearing.

## SIAMESE PRINCE STUDIES RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Prince Pura-chatra of Siam spent a day or two in Montreal recently at the close of a three weeks' tour in the United States and Canada, before returning to the United Kingdom, where he has already spent several months in studying transportation systems. The Prince is Commissioner-General of Railways and Highways in Siam, where a large constructional program is expected in the near future, and is accordingly making himself familiar with the railway systems of the world.

way systems of the world. In Siam itself, which is at present barely opened up, said the Prince to an interviewer in Montreal, there are already 2500 kilometers of railways and 300 miles of constructed highways. These are all government controlled. When the Prince was asked what were the political and social conditions of Siam today, he replied in perfect English: "Although the government is admittedly autocratic, there is a marked tendency toward democracy. People of the poorest class can rise by sheer ability to the highest class, and men and women receive equal pay for equal work."

The state religion, Buddhism, did not enjoin the veiling and segregation of women, who therefore went about openly and engaged in the various occupations open to them. Many of them were employed in army workshops, in factories, and on the railways and roads, where they were paid the same rates as men for equal work.

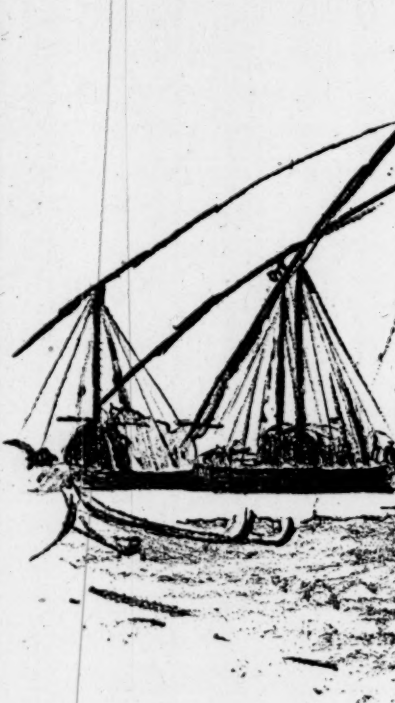
The work performed by the women up to the present was largely manual, but owing to the great educational developments of recent years, changes might be looked for in this direction. State-owned schools and private schools for girls and women existed in large numbers and were eagerly attended, all showing great anxiety for education. Very few women had entered professions, for the reason that up to the present Siam did not offer facilities for higher education for women or even for men. Students wishing advanced education usually went to America or Europe and there were at present a number of Siamese women students being educated in these centers. Women in Siam had not yet been granted the vote, and even men only possessed the municipal vote, but it was the opinion of the Prince that the future was full of promise for democracy.

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## ACROSS THE NILE TO OMDURMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Khartoum Station presents an animated scene as I board the tram to go to Omdurman. A lad in a long dirty galabieh passes along selling lemons and guavas; another is trying to sell fans made from black ostrich feathers. Egyptian soldiers sit on a shady bench, stolidly waiting for the tram to start—it is Friday, their weekly



Native boats moored on the Nile near Omdurman

holiday, and they are evidently out to see the sights.

An ice cream barrow stands close by, surrounded by the small fry of the neighborhood; two tiny girls are there, one with a brown dress, the other wears red, and a third dressed in blue tuddles up and joins them. Two Arab women arrive in their voluminous white robes. Another passenger arrives carrying a pair of red leather

Men all pulling on a long rope are towing a sailing boat up stream. The ferry is waiting to take the passengers and animals across to Omdurman. As I watch the crowd embarking a British woman leans on her bicycle and looks on with interest. Her fresh complexion is a startling contrast to the black faces that surround her. She is wearing a row of medal ribbons and is evidently new to the country. I go on board and sit down near a party of Syrians, one of whom has evidently just bought a roll of tussore silk. He is measuring it with his fingers, a span at the time, and telling his friends how many suits it will make.

**The Blue and the White Nile**

The whistle blows and the gangway is pulled on board. The reis (captain) sits up aloft in a tiny wattle house beside the steersman with his big wheel. The ferry starts and in a few moments is opposite the extreme point of land that marks the meeting of two great rivers. The Blue Nile flows down from the mountains of Abyssinia; its current is rapid and its water is brown and turbid, being laden with the silt that is to give life to the cotton lands of Egypt. The White Nile is clearer and moves more slowly after its long journey from Lake Victoria and its great fight to get through the swamps of the southern Sudan. The two rivers up to this point have had a distinct individuality—now they are joined—and for a few hundred yards there is troubled water, but soon the confluence is complete and the main Nile goes on its 1200 mile flow to Cairo and the Mediterranean.

Today should be marked with a white stone for here is a very unusual sight. Four pelicans are standing at the meeting of the waters, and a fifth is sitting on a partly submerged bush. They are magnificent birds. It is the first time I have seen them in their natural habitat, although I have often admired the fine specimens kept at the Zoological Gardens at Ghizeh, near Cairo.

Omdurman looks flat and uninteresting from the river, its only outstanding feature being a modern-looking water tower. Approaching the bank the scattered groups of men and animals take more distinct shape. Transport mules are being washed in the river by their drivers—true sons of Ham—whose black and shining bodies are statuesque in their clearness of outline. Women are washing their clothes—simple lengths of thin blue cotton stuff. After it has been spread out on the bank to dry for a while,

**A Few Gazelle at the Zoo**

Moving off again the tram passes the zoo. It is small and uninteresting, not in the least like the one in London, or the splendidly situated park which overlooks Sydney harbor. The only visible sign of life is a few Dorcas gazelle standing on the roof of their mud shelter, their short tails twitching ceaselessly as they watch us. The route now lies along the narrow tongue of land separating the Blue and the White Nile. The railway has a wharf and grain-cleaning station here.

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Has a plan that makes furnishing a home ever so easy. It is dignified—it is convenient—it is

**The Household  
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**E. G. HILL  
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Canal 1932-1933

A woman with a tiny sieve is working in the midst of a pile of tallings from the machines—she goes carefully over the residue of each sieveful, and will be lucky if she can take home a few handfuls of millet to make her daily bread.

The tram rolls and bumps through a mud village, full of little black children, who play their own games just as other children do. I have often seen them playing "shop." Perhaps they get their ideas from the village shop, a queer dark little cubby hole, with a tiny wicket gate. Now the tram is running along the river bank with its avenue of pleasant green trees.



Native boats moored on the Nile near Omdurman

Men all pulling on a long rope are towing a sailing boat up stream.

The ferry is waiting to take the passengers and animals across to Omdurman. As I watch the crowd embarking a British woman leans on her bicycle and looks on with interest. Her fresh complexion is a startling contrast to the black faces that surround her. She is wearing a row of medal ribbons and is evidently new to the country. I go on board and sit down near a party of Syrians, one of whom has evidently just bought a roll of tussore silk. He is measuring it with his fingers, a span at the time, and telling his friends how many suits it will make.

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**The McAlpin Store**  
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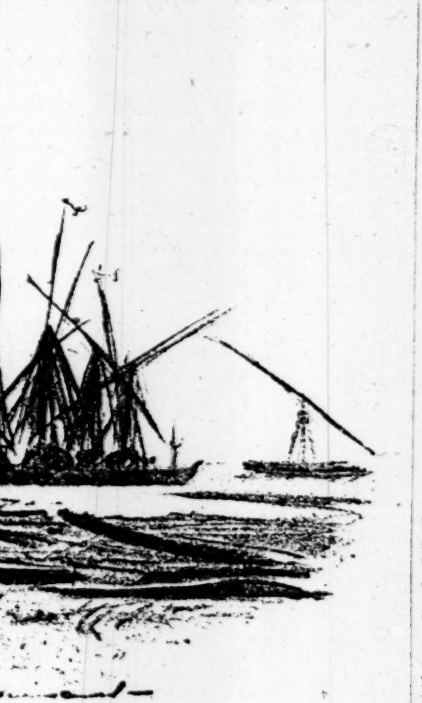
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one will take the piece up and hold it at arms' length above her head; it flaps away just like a flag flown horizontally instead of vertically in a strong breeze.

The landing place is at Abu Anga (so called after one of the Mahdi's emirs), where several native sailing boats are moored. It is noisy and full of life. The long yards of one of the sailing boats has had a new sail bent to it, and is being hoisted into position at the top of the stumpy mast. A job of this sort needs much shouting. Boys are bathing. Donkeys with canvas water bags slung pannierwise across their backs are being driven



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which was designed to strengthen the present bone dry liquor law of the State.

The proposed law was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, but was not put into effect, because a referendum containing the signatures of 5 per cent of the voters of the State was filed in accordance with the referendum amendment to the State Constitution and under this amendment was submitted to the voters at the general election this month for their rejection or approval. The vote thus far returned on the proposed law was: Yes, 59,551; no, 73,230.

## BISBEE DEPORTATION CASES DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

TOMBSTONE, Arizona—The deportation cases growing out of the ejectment from Bisbee of over 1000 individuals deemed obnoxious and to be threatening the peace of that camp, have been dismissed. The district attorney, who had failed of a verdict in his first case tried, of several hundred on the docket, had announced his determination to proceed with the trial of a blanket case, involving 117 defendants. The supervisors refused to furnish the money and the attorney became convinced that within Cochise County he could not find enough unprejudiced men to fill the next jury. The first trial cost the county \$50,000. There remain for trial about 200 personal damage cases, filed against corporations and individuals of Bisbee and Douglass by men deported, a number of them now said to be in Leavenworth military prison, after conviction of sedition in Chicago. I. W. W. trials.

## NEW YORK-HAMBURG STEAMSHIP SERVICE

NEW YORK, New York—Third-class passenger service by the United American lines between New York and Hamburg will be inaugurated on December 23, the American Ship and Commerce Corporation announced yesterday. On that day the steamship Mt. Clay, formerly the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, will sail from here for Hamburg direct.

In the spring, it is announced, six steamers will be operated by the service, making weekly sailings from both New York and Hamburg. One of these steamers will be the Victoria Louise, formerly the Deutschland, which has a displacement of 16,700 tons.

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4-BUTTON SACK**

This distinctively English garment has no padding or stiffening whatever; its long rolling lapels give the "indifferent" effect so desired by young men. The easy lines, lower pockets and short invisible back vent, command favorable attention.

The Shuman workmanship insures shapeliness and style. Handsome fabrics in dark shades.

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## FARMERS' LEADER AGAINST PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The gauntlet for the National Progressive Party was thrown down by its leader, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, at a public meeting in Prince Albert, when he outlined the policies for which the Agrarians stand in the federal life of the country. Referring to the report that the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in a recent speech had associated the farmers with "wreckers," Mr. Crerar declared that this misrepresentation of the views of thousands of people in this country who are as loyal as any citizens in it, is meant to sow the seeds of distrust in the minds of honest men. On the other hand, Mr. Crerar spoke appreciatively of the attitude of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, when the latter remarked at a meeting during his western campaign that the efforts at political recognition on the part of farmers and labor were to be welcomed rather than discouraged. "While I do not agree with some of his ideas," said Mr. Crerar, "this was evidence of the true spirit of Liberalism."

Dealing with the tariff, Mr. Crerar made it clear that he did not believe in the protectionist system. "If trade is good for the country, why interfere with it?" he asked. "The greater the volume of trade," he went on to say, "the more prosperous the country becomes. The protectionist tariff operates to keep goods out of the country. There is no basic rule on which adequate protection can be based. Duties imposed on goods coming into the country have been fixed in the past by what influence the interested parties could bring to bear on the government." The only policy for the Canadian people to follow, he urged, was to build up the natural industries, agriculture, mines, forests and fisheries rather than the artificial industries which needed a high tariff wall to protect them.

**GOVERNOR COOLIDGE TO SPEAK**

CHESTER, Pennsylvania—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect, will be the guest of honor here on December 4, when the historic City Hall, recently restored, will be turned over to the city, and a Republican victory dinner will be given. Governor Coolidge will be the guest of Gov. W. C. Sproul, and will be one of the speakers at the formal exercises in the City Hall court yard. Governor Sproul personally had the structure remodeled.

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## SPANISH POLITICAL PROGRAMS FUTILE

People in Spain Now Only Regard These Programs as Specimens of Fine Art and of No Practical Political Value

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The public and the politicians had not recovered from their astonishment at the announcement that the King had given the Premier, Mr. Dato, his desired decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, and that arrangements were in train for the settlement of the Conservative Government in office for some time, when Mr. Dato came forth with an imposing program of reforms in general which, it was announced, the reconstructed government would put in commission forthwith. It is the custom for new or reconstructed governments in Spain to announce the most magnificent programs in which every problem presented to the national life is examined most optimistically and appears then to be as good as solved.

The programs of the various governments in recent years have tended to become more elaborate and more optimistic as the work accomplished by governments became less considerable and the outlook worse. It is one of the least encouraging features of the new Liberal concentration that it is most anxious about the preparation of its "program." There are few people in Spain now who regard these programs as anything but specimens of political fine art with no practical value whatever. Looking back on the programs of ministries for many years, one cannot discover any reform of consequence that was thus nominated in the programs and then carried through.

### Little Hope for Reform

This does not mean that there have been no important reforms, but such as have been passed have owed their being more to force of circumstances than preliminary design. Perhaps, as many maintain, there has rarely been a government with less potentiality for reform than this Dato reconstructed Ministry. Not that there may not be a considerable measure of sincerity in its professions and an honest desire to do good according to its own lights for the country, but because its tenure is the most uncertain imaginable.

It is based on its own optimism and on a supposition that the elections that will take place in December, according to the decree, will yield Mr. Dato an independent majority in Parliament and thus enable him to do what he likes, as it were, in the most constitutional manner and with the full approval of a benevolent Cortes. But nothing is more unlikely than that Mr. Dato will gather any such majority from the elections, no matter how skillfully—to use the gentlest term—they may be conducted according to the Spanish system. It is with difficulty that any political section now can gain a majority over its chief rival section, ever so much more difficult, amounting to practical impossibility, is it for any section, owing to the number of such sections, to achieve a majority over a combination of rivals, which is what Mr. Dato seeks.

### Funds Are Low

There is not enough money in the Bank of Spain, the cynics suggest, to arrange such an election. Yet this is what Mr. Dato suggests he is making for, and he may have bitter opposition than any such aspirant has ever had before. The Datoists say they will not go with him at the elections. There are again rumors that Don Antonio is giving up politics. Mr. la Cierva, whose Conservative power is increasing daily as his policy seems to become broader and more sympathetic to popular interests, will make the most strenuous opposition to the Datoists. The new Liberal combination will do the same, and so also the Socialists.

Never will a party seeking a majority find the forces against it stronger, and even though it is true that the existing Cortes is no good at all to the Datoists, it is not clear that any other that can be formed with things as they are will be better. At the last elections Mr. Maura went seeking a majority in much the same way, but with less formidable opposition to him, yet despite the fact that such tactics were employed in that famous election as made the whole of Spain feel that the less said about them the better, the old and popular Conservative leader could get no such majority as he desired.

### People Being Taught to Think

The simple fact is that there are so many sections on the one hand, each with their own strong interests, and that on the other, poor stuff as the Spanish electorate may still be from the point of view of intelligent appreciation of all circumstances, and especially of its own responsibility, it cannot now be fooled to the same extent as of old, and whatever may be said against the Socialists and Syndicalists they are largely responsible for this certain improvement inasmuch as they are teaching the people to think, setting their own material interests before them as the reason for doing so. The Premier's ministerial program, read before a Cabinet council at which the King presided, is in the circumstances at once the lengthiest, and most superficially imposing that any government has put forward in recent years. It occupies three long columns in the newspapers, and there is as much chance of its terms being fulfilled as there is of battleships sailing to the M. nanarces. However, it keeps the mind occupied as much as possible. It is only observing that the dominant

preoccupation of public opinion at the present time is the extension through the industrial centers of the country of the direct action of terrorism with its abominable crimes, and so the government must give preference to this matter, intensifying as may be necessary the preventive and repressive measures that are at its disposal, including proposing to the Cortes such legislative reforms as may be necessary.

### No Details Not Covered

Then, of course, according to the program, there are to be vast schemes of development in Morocco, which the military successes in the general scheme of pacification render possible. Agriculture, mining, the ports, education, and everything else will receive attention—especially the education—while at the same time it is said, in a highly suggestive sentence, the government will see "that the rights and interests of Spain shall be in no way neglected." There will be reforms in the army with the object of making it more efficient. The length of service in the ranks will be reduced, and the reserves will receive more intensive training. As to the navy, the lessons learned during the European war will be applied. In the matter of finance certain reforms are rendered immediately necessary in order that income and expenditure may balance, and a new import tariff is being drawn up with the object of safeguarding Spanish industry and agriculture, while at the same time facilitating commercial negotiations with other nations.

There is no department of life, endeavor and progress which is not to be examined by this Datoist Government, and the conditions so much improved that the result will be that, as some critics say, advanced dreamers will have difficulty in recognizing such a Spain. But beyond suggesting that this reform and that are to be given over to such and such bodies, there are no details as to how these things are to be accomplished.

And in the meantime the new Liberal combination is holding special meetings and issuing manifestos of its own, entertaining openly the proposition of removing this Datoist Ministry of such infinite promise at the earliest possible moment.

## SLOVAKS APPEAL FOR AID TO THE POLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The Slovaks are reported to have made an appeal to Poland to mediate for them with the Supreme Council in the distress into which they are plunged through the oppression and intolerance of the Czechs. The Slovaks are a quite separate people of entirely different language to the Czechs. According to the arrangement arrived at, they were to form one state with the Czechs having in every way entirely equal rights with these latter. But from the very commencement the Czechs have pursued a policy of Tzschization of the Slovaks, allowing them no voice in the government, suppressing their national schools and even exercising religious intolerance toward them.

There is a strong Hussite movement in Bohemia at the present time and the Czech soldiers insult and offend the Roman Catholic believers in Slovakia. There has, therefore, arisen a strong anti-Tzsch movement among the Slovaks which may be divided into three groups—one headed by the Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Hlinka, who strives for union with the Czechs on a basis of wide autonomy for the Slovaks; another also headed by a priest, the Rev. Jechlicka, who favors the idea of a union with Hungary likewise based on wide autonomic ideals, and finally the group headed by Mr. Dworak, who is the leader of the Progressive Party, and who desires a complete independent state for the Slovaks.

It should be stated that an independent Slovak state would not be such a small affair, as there are 2,000,000 Slovaks at least in Tzschoslovakia, and if the Moravian Slovaks who inhabit part of the district of the Tatra Mountains and are now under Hungarian rule, were included, there would be a country of 2,000,000 people, larger than Denmark or Norway. As their country is rich in minerals and has many natural advantages, it might pass into a happy flourishing state. The Slovak people have appealed to the Poles, whom they consider the most important Slav power of the time, and the nearest allied to them in language and religion.

The problem would seem certainly to require reconsideration by the Supreme Council, which appears to have favored the Czechs to the disadvantage of the Slovaks who, though less highly civilized, are yet an honest and straightforward people.

## AUSTRIAN NATIONAL UNITY CRUMBLING

Country, as the Treaty of St. Germain Left It, Is Now the Remnant of an Empire With Only Six Million Inhabitants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Austria, as the treaty of St. Germain left it, is now the remnant of an empire, a state of some six million inhabitants. A state which sheer hunger is dividing against itself—where even the casual traveler who keeps his ears open may note the rapid crumbling of a national unity which it took long centuries to build.

The self-determination of districts which were once ruled from an imperial Vienna has meant more than the rectification of frontiers, for instance, the actual cutting off of supplies of the coal that once came from Bohemia as a matter of course and that Tzschoslovakia, now independent, keeps within her own borders. The Austria that is left has small riches in coal; when the foreigner fails her there is instant lack of fuel, and lack of fuel means decay of industry and intercourse, the breaking of bonds whereby peoples are commonly united.

### A Huge Excess

It is a matter of common knowledge that the looting off of the greater part of the Empire has left this former imperial capital as a huge excess, an overgrown, meaningless assemblage of men in the new and diminished Austria. What is not so generally understood is the fact that the size and helplessness of the city are a peril not only to its own inhabitants but to those of the country in general. Few parts of Austria have food and to spare; hence the drain of foodstuffs to the hungry capital is watched with suspicion by the provinces—and not only watched, but prevented.

In one provincial town where the writer passed a day or so the rumor had spread that several truckloads of meat were being dispatched from the district to the Viennese market; so general was the popular excitement and indignation that the local burgomaster found it needful to issue an official denial of the story and to explain that the meat in question was of foreign—that is, Hungarian—origin, that the trucks had been loaded in Hungary and were merely passing through to Vienna.

The incident is important only because significant. Everywhere, it is said, the prevailing scarcity is having the same effect; each district holds on to the foodstuffs it possesses, and draws a barrier against their exportation. A fellow-traveler, passing what was formerly a much advertised and much-frequented little holiday resort, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that some of his friends had recently been denied accommodation there, the inhabitants, as a body, refusing to admit the stranger, the extra mouth to be fed. This traveler was the casual acquaintance of a journey, but there would seem to be no reason to doubt the truth of his statement; it tallied with facts that could not be doubted and exemplified a general tendency.

### The Small Community

It is, without doubt, the development of mechanical transport which has made possible the modern system of exchange and trade, whereby communities purely industrial have been enabled to draw their foodstuffs from the distant ends of the earth. In withdrawing facilities for mechanical transport and facilities for the export of industrial products, the country will drift back inevitably to the small community, living independent of its neighbors.

While theoretically there may be no objection to the small community, the town, the district or even hamlet which lives its own life by the labor of its own inhabitants, it is evident to most observers that the system of self-supporting, isolated districts implies not only the total break-up of the modern system of large-scale industry, but also the reduction of the present population of Austria to the point at which it can be supported by local agriculture and commerce.

It is unlikely that national sentiment in itself will be a strong enough force to arrest the process of disintegration. The widespread desire to merge the identity of Austria in the German Reich shows that national pride is not always proof against need. "It is not that we feel any love for the Prussian," so an Austrian politician ex-

plained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "but because, by ourselves, we know we are helpless and the Prussian may make something out of us." And the remark, it would seem, showed understanding of the fact that the sense of nationality alone cannot hold a people together.

### "Red Vienna"

The idea of secession is not confined to one locality. The Vorarlberg has made official overtures to its nearest neighbor, asking to be received into the Swiss Conference, and a considerable faction in the Tyrol advocates union with Bavaria. "The provinces hate us now," said a Viennese woman, and there was confirmation of her words in the legend "Los vom roten Wien" (away from this Vienna) splashed in rough lettering on the facade of one of the chief public buildings of Innsbruck. The "redness" of Vienna one suspects to be a pretext, the real crime of the capital in Tyrolese eyes being less the color of its politics than the fact that it demands its daily bread.

The proposed new constitution is a symptom and product of the separatism whose origin is scarcity; its adoption would mean the splitting up of German Austria—a country already dwarfed and mutilated—into a number of little federated states, which, doubtless, so long as scarcity prevails, would watch their several frontiers ceaselessly and jealously, lest the foodstuffs, which are life, pass from one little state to another. So that commerce will be forcibly restrained and industry more and more localized.

Some outside influence may yet be brought to bear to recreate industry and arrest disintegration; without it, very certainly, that which was once an empire will reverse the process of its rise, and prove to those who doubt it that the sense of nationality, as it is generally understood, so far from being instinctive in man, can flourish only where conditions are favorable to its growth.

## ENGLAND MAY CLOSE THE IRISH RAILWAYS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, recently spent two days in Dublin. His visit is supposed to have been in connection with the railway situation and the shipping holdup. His activities, however, are wrapped in mystery and no newspaper representative was permitted to follow him. But there are indications that a systematic attempt is being made to close the whole Irish railway system. For two days in succession trains were held up at Newbridge by the entrance of military. The mail train from Wexford to Dublin was also held up. The train from Galway to Dublin was stopped at Mullingar, and there was much disappointment among the crowd of passengers, among whom were Lord Castlemaine and some prominent citizens. The guards who refused to work the trains have been dismissed but the Midland and Great Western Railway state that they cannot reduce their already depleted staff and maintain their present limited service. During the visit Sir Eric Geddes accompanied Sir Hamar Greenwood and General Tudor to Gormanstown camp, where an inspection of the "Black and Tans" was held. Sir Hamar Greenwood, addressing the recruits, said that he would have the honor of standing up in the House of Commons and supporting them in the carrying out of their duties. Their first duty was to prevent crime and their second to detect the criminals. The majority of Irish people prayed for peace, but there was a minority who would murder every one who wished to restore law and order in the country. It was the duty of the police to prevent them committing crime and to deal with them according to the law.

## GEN. GOURAUD TO VISIT TRIPOLI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—General Gouraud, accompanied by Admiral de Bon, Commandant Trabaud and several staff officers, has gone to Tripoli on board the Provence. The General intends to visit Tripoli and the whole of northern Lebanon. In the course of his journey he will be the guest of the Maronite Patriarch.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT IS NOW ON INCREASE

Labor Position in Britain Said to Be Approaching Trade Depression of 1908, When Unemployed Marches Were Common

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is a strange and bitter commentary upon our organization that with the world crying aloud to make good the ravages and destruction of the war, men and women are forced to walk the streets in a vain search of employment. Work to be done and men and women to do it, yet it appears to be beyond the powers of civilization to bring them together and so alleviate the distress and suffering that must necessarily follow in the wake of a period of out of work. That circumstance in itself should inspire those in authority to some hard thinking and swift action so that the dark winter days may be made a little brighter for every one who, though desirous of earning a living, is denied that opportunity.

There is precious little consolation to be gathered from the unemployment returns recently issued by the Ministry of Labor. Although there is a bold attempt to show the number of "placings" each week, the outstanding fact remains that the total on what is termed the "live register"—the number of unemployed—has been increasing fairly rapidly for some weeks past. For weeks ending September 3, 10 and 17, for which there are the latest available figures, there were 321,489, 332,930, and 340,571 people respectively registering at the government labor exchanges.

### Lads and Girls Retained

Of these there has been an increase of roughly 2000 women per week; the number of girls remains practically stationary, while the number of boys on the books has fallen at the rate of 1000 per week. These figures seem to bear out the statements of trade unionists, who declare that when discharges take place, young lads and girls are retained, and again when vacancies occur preference is given to the young person because of his willingness to accept a wage lower than the standard district rate.

In shipbuilding and the allied industries, unemployment is increasing on the Clyde, attributed primarily to inability to obtain material. At Clydebank the dispute between the platers and their helpers has been responsible for the discharge of numbers of other trades, while yet a few miles away on the river there is a pressing demand for shipwrights and iron molders. There is undoubtedly in many industries, owing to the cloudy outlook in several other important industries, a general tendency on the part of employers to mark time until the dark clouds pass.

### Increased Production

In view of the discharges taking place it is extremely difficult to expect any appreciable results from the campaign for increased production. The "long run" effects of greater output are not very apparent to the man who may possibly share the "short run" effects of being put off with the next batch at the week-end. The pleadings of politicians, economists and a whole host of other people, he comes to simply regard as a huge conspiracy to get something done cheaper—with a very problematical chance of its being handed on to the

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consumer at a cheaper price in consequence thereof. That Labor views the situation with misgivings is apparent by the fact that in every borough in the London area which boasts a Labor majority on its local administrative body, meetings are being organized with a view to influencing the government to take steps to meet the situation. The position at the moment is fast approaching the depression in trade during 1908, when unemployment marches were common in most of the large industrial towns. Among engineers the idea is prevalent that employers are discharging men in pursuance of a well-defined policy to counteract the wages movement initiated by the former and now under process of negotiation.

### Change for Change's Sake

It will be remembered that at the last four monthly revision of wages the application for an advance of 6d. per hour was turned down, which resulted in the engineering and shipbuilding trades seceding from the court with the intention of dealing direct with the employers. That they were ill-advised in withdrawing from the court set up by the government has been emphasized in these notes previously. And the engineers are now beginning to realize that better reasons should have prompted their decision than a change for the mere sake of change.

To return to the question of unemployment, the only cheerful outlook at the moment is in the direction of the building industry; there is still a serious shortage of carpenters, joiners and bricklayers in the London area, although the community appears to be very little further advanced with its housing schemes.

The Labor Party can be relied upon to force the question to the front. Unemployment has for many years past (except during the duration of the war) been an important plank in the Labor candidate's program; with so many Labor majorities on borough and other local councils, it is being borne in upon Labor mayors and others that the problem is easier of solution on a platform than in the council chamber.

Local authorities are almost impotent; the sympathetic assistance of the government is sadly needed in a well-conceived national effort energetically pursued until the grim specter disappears forever from the imaginations of men.

## MILITARY RAIDS IN IRELAND CONTINUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Among the outstanding disturbances of the recent days was an attempt to blow up the City Hall, Cork. It is stated that this was done by "unformed" men, and as a reprisal for a very daring attack made previously in Cove Street, Cork, by a large party of men on a military motor lorry, resulting in the killing of one soldier and the wounding of three. Three men and a girl, passers by, were wounded by the military, who opened fire on their assailants. These, however, got away as usual. The official report says the City Hall was bombed because rumor said it was about to be occupied by the military.

The military raids, which were getting to be monotonously frequent and commonplace, have provided some unusual surprises recently, one being a visit to the house of Max Green, chairman of the Irish Prisons Board. An exhaustive search was made and a quantity of Mr. Green's papers taken away. These were recovered later when the owner lodged a grievous complaint at Dublin Castle against the authorities. The cause of the mistake has not been traced, and surmise attributes it to the result of a hoax in the form of a letter sent to "W. D. Ross, Poste Restante, London," the address to which all anonymous informers are invited, by the British Government, to communicate whenever they feel inclined to do so.

A meeting of the "grocers' assistants" in Dublin was broken in upon by the military and all present were searched. Houses are being commandeered in various districts by the police. Numbers of arrests have taken place, among them being Mr. McCullagh, town councillor of Belfast, who was taken from a Dublin hotel; also Mr. J. Woulfe, who was arrested at Abbeyfeale, County Cork. He served as a lieutenant in the sixteenth division during the war, and acted for the next of kin at a recent military inquiry into the shooting of two civilians.

The arrest of the Rev. M. Morley in Headfort, County Galway, created great excitement. A search through his house resulted in the finding of a shotgun and ammunition. He was released after three days, and it is believed that the government will take no further steps in this matter.

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## VACCINATION ONLY MERE SUPERSTITION

Well-Known English Doctor Says  
Practice Is an Insult to Com-  
mon Sense Besides Being Use-  
less and Dangerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England—Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Double Gold Medalist in Surgery and Medicine) who, before the "conscience clause" had been added to the Compulsory Vaccination Acts, had been prosecuted nine times for refusing to submit his own children to vaccination, and who has had a great deal more experience in certain directions than falls to the lot of the majority of medical men, is a most uncompromising and unrelenting opponent of vaccination.

In his published lecture "The Case Against Vaccination," he has some very interesting things to say about the origin, history, and failure of the vaccination cult. "As a medical man," he begins, "I look upon vaccination as an insult to common sense, as superstitious in its origin, unscientific in theory and practice, and useless and dangerous in its character."

### A Political Question

"One is constantly told," he continues, "that this is a purely medical question. But it is not a purely medical question. It is one of observation, of history and of statistics, and any intelligent layman can understand it as well as a medical man. It is a mere superstitious creed, and needs no professional knowledge to grasp it. And what I have learned from experience that intelligent anti-vaccinators know more about this subject than the majority of medical men of today. And furthermore, the very moment you take a medical prescription and you incorporate it in an act of Parliament, and you enforce it against the wills and consciences of intelligent people by fines, distraints, and imprisonments, it passes beyond the confines of a purely medical question and becomes essentially a social and political one."

"The medical profession of today is divided into two great sections. On the one hand we have a section who form, I am bound to say, the majority, who believe that the only remedy for smallpox is vaccination and all its risks. On the other hand there is a section, the minority to which I have the honor to belong, which believes that the remedy for smallpox is not vaccination but sanitation which is accompanied by no risk at all."

Dealing with the origin and history of vaccination, Dr. Hadwen continues, "Thomas Carlyle has told us 'that no error is fully confuted until you have seen not only that it is an error, but also how it became one.' It will, therefore, be as well to take you over something of the history of the movement, and give an idea how this gigantic superstition and this monstrous fraud of vaccination came to be enforced and came to be adopted by the profession and the public."

### Story of the Discovery

"The 'discoverer,' so-called, was, as you all know, a man by the name of Edward Jenner, who lived at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. He was not, however, the discoverer. The whole thing was a superstition of the Gloucestershire dairymaids years before Mr. Jenner was born, and the experiment, so-called, that he performed, had been performed by an old farmer, Benjamin Jesty, 20 years previously."

"Now this man, Jenner, had never passed a medical examination in his life. He belonged to the good old times when George III was king, when medical examinations were not compulsory. Mr. Jenner looked upon the whole thing as a superfluity, and he hung up 'Surgeon Apothecary' over his door without any qualifications that warranted the assumption, and it was not until 20 years after he was in practice that he thought it advisable to get a few letters after his name."

"Consequently he then communicated with a Scottish university and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine for the sum of £15 and nothing more. It is true that a little while before he had obtained a fellowship of the Royal Society, but his latest biographer and apologist, Dr. Norman Moore, had to confess that it was obtained by little less than a fraud."

### Charms and Jingles

"This practice of vaccination," continued Dr. Hadwen, "was simply a legend. The idea of charming away disease has been common in all countries and at all times, not only among the ignorant, but among the educated. In old herb books we find how much the remedies for certain diseases depended upon the jingle of names, and there is no doubt that the way in which the idea got among the dairymaids that a person who had had cowpox never had smallpox depended upon the jingle of cowpox and smallpox, and it was this that had such an extraordinary effect upon the mass of the people of that time."

"In the old herb books, for instance, we find that if you want to prevent suffering from the bite of a mad dog you must carry an herb called hound's tongue, and again to prevent the ill consequences of a dog bite you must take a portion of the root of a dog rose. Mr. Jenner had invented, also, a cure for hydrophobia, which quite taken the steam out of Pasteur's treatment. All you had to do was to duck the man who had been bitten three

times in a stream of running water, only taking care that each time you ducked him life became almost extinct. He said he never knew that to fall under any circumstances. He evidently had an idea that persons bitten by a mad dog became possessed of an evil spirit, and should be treated as they used to treat witches. So much for Mr. Jenner."

### Theory Rejected

Dr. Hadwen then tells how the moment Mr. Jenner heard of the cowpox legend he began to mention it at the meetings of the Medico-convivial Society and how he was laughed at for his pains. Then how he inoculated a boy, James Phipps, with cowpox lymph and afterward with smallpox, which latter, "for very solid reasons which could be explained," did not take, and how he went round the neighborhood collecting desultory information with regard to cowpox, and how he got cases of those who had had cowpox and had been entirely free from smallpox, "as if," says Dr. Hadwen, "everybody was bound to have smallpox."

Dr. Hadwen goes on to tell how Mr. Jenner collected these materials in a paper which he presented to the Royal Society, which immediately rejected it. This caused Mr. Jenner to change his tactics and he substituted horse-grease for cowpox, but as soon as his new method became public there was a great outcry, and the people would have nothing to do with it, and Jenner had to go back to his cowpox theory, and accordingly he wrote a third paper in which he tried to wipe out all he had written before, and eventually got his recipe accepted.

### A Wonderful Remedy

"Having told you briefly the history of the matter," continues Dr. Hadwen, "you may ask 'However was it this thing was foisted on the people? How came the medical men of the country to accept it?' In the first place medical science was then at a very low ebb. It was about the time that Joanna Stephens lived. She had a wonderful remedy which gained great notoriety. There was great anxiety to obtain it, and at last a subscription list was opened. It was headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the leading doctors subscribed. Joanna wanted £5000 for her recipe. The money was obtained and the recipe came to light. 'It ran as follows: My medicines are a powder, a decoction and a pill. The powder consists of egg-shells and snails, both calcined. The decoction is made by boiling some herbs (together with a ball which consists of soap, swine's creases burnt to a blackness, and honey) in water. The pills consist of snail calcined, wild carrot seeds, burdock seeds, ashken keys, hips and haws, all burnt to a blackness, soap and honey.' She got her £5000 and the doctors got her recipe: they say that fools and their money are soon parted. I don't begrudge either Joanna her money or the doctors her recipe, but I don't think any more of the doctors in consequence, and we can't be surprised at their accepting with so little opposition the wonderful recipe for smallpox."

"There was another reason why they accepted," says Dr. Hadwen, "and that was that the majority of doctors of that time had never heard of, or seen cowpox. Dr. Denham, writing at that time, said that the majority had never heard of it. However, when Mr. Jenner came forward with the letters F.R.S., M.D., after his name, with all the impudence of a charlatan, saying, 'Such is the singular character of my discovery that a person who is once inoculated with cowpox is forever afterward secure against smallpox,' the whole profession was arrested by the deliberate statement made, and they all bowed down before the golden calf which Nebuchadnezzar the King had set up."

### FRENCH TO SURVEY SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria — Steps are now being taken to commence the preparation of a regular survey map of Syria analogous to the 1/80,000 scale maps of France. A geodetic commission composed of Lieut.-Colonel Perrier of the army geographical service and other officers will undertake this work. At the end of the year the topographical undertakings will include the surveys for the preparation of a map of 1/50,000 on a 1/100,000—in such regions as can be laid off by triangles. The geodetic service of the army includes extensive work which will contribute largely to the economic development of Syria.

### SILK SCHOOL FOR SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria — The French mission at Damascus intends to found a special school for teaching Syrians the new methods in vogue in the silk industry. The school of Lyons will send French professors to take charge of this school.



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## SPANISH CAUTION IN NEARING SHESHUAN

General Berenguer Exercised a  
Veritable Maximum of Prudence  
in Order to Bring  
About a Peaceful Surrender

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—Once or twice before the actual fall of Sheshuan the rumor was in circulation at the bases, and apparently was spread to Madrid and elsewhere, that Sheshuan, the "holy" or "secret" city, had actually been taken by the Spanish troops. When it was first circulated it was premature, the fact being that General Berenguer having come into possession of practically all the strong positions round about the city, which is virtually the last great stronghold of the Moors in their own country and the key to Spanish progress in that zone, could take it at almost any moment that he chose.

General Berenguer, however, exercised a veritable maximum of caution, going to what some even thought a vexatious extreme in this direction, his object being to tranquilize the inhabitants as much as possible and bring about a peaceful surrender such as would lead to an immediate pacification, and to effect the least possible damage. He wished also to have all his forces, organizations and everything ready for a smooth administration after the event which would mark the summit of Spanish achievement so far in north Africa.

### Former Mistakes Avoided

The general at this moment of enormous interest and great importance to Spain could not help but remember the sad mistakes made by the Spaniards when they were taking Tetuan and was determined that these, at all events, should not be repeated by undue precipitation on his part. It has also to be said that there have been rumors, and indeed much more than rumors, that despite the excellent efficiency that the High Commissioner has exhibited, the energy and real valor of the men under him, and the enthusiasm that the successes achieved in the campaign have aroused in Madrid and other parts of Spain, the authorities in the capital have shown a most irritating laxness in the way the campaign has been supported with necessities. Better than what has taken place was expected of the War Department when the Viscount de Eza returned to Madrid after his tour in the zone during the course of which he was so deeply impressed.

At that time the army from General Berenguer downward made appeals that its proper requirements should be satisfied, and its case was so good, since the army itself was doing so well, that the most abundant and fervent promises were made. It would be an exaggeration to say that these have been to any extent fulfilled, and latterly the army has been short of munitions, horses, and mules and even of food supplies. It appears to be not so much a case of neglect in dispatching these things from the Spanish headquarters as the slowness of transport, a thing for which the administration is of course fully responsible.

### Shortage of Supplies

It is said that General Berenguer has suffered severely from a shortage of the necessary materials and implements for making roads along the country which he has been occupying, and without such roads it was practically impossible to continue his advance. The general has made strong representations to Madrid upon this subject, and something of an outcry has been made upon it in a section of the press.

In the final closing upon Sheshuan much attention was directed upon the perfecting by the column working from Larache of its line of communications for the bringing up of supplies from its base, a rather long line, lying largely through territory where much hostility has been shown. Various small operations have been necessary, some points of good strategic value being established. Near Beni Sear on the River Beagardir the enemy were found to have collected themselves in considerable force, and to be well protected in a rough country. The aviators dis-

covered them, the artillery then got to work upon them, and the rebels were scattered along a deep ravine largely overhung with thick bushy growths through which they made escape.

These and all other operations from the Larache base have been directed, as before by General Barrera, with a special view to making the junction with the Tetuan column quite firm and beyond all risk, so that in the final closing in upon Sheshuan there should be no hindrance or delay whatsoever. There have been some fine examples of heroism among the Spanish officers and soldiers with this column. The telephone was established all the way along the line from the base to one of the highest points of the Beni Sear country.

### Tribesmen Surrender

The tribesmen around here had all along shown great fight, but now they gave up hope of any sort of successful resistance and surrendered in large batches, doing it in no half-hearted or sulky sort of manner, but at once evincing what has generally proved to be an honest desire to assist the Spaniards toward the pacification of the country as soon as possible, so that the whole of this business might be terminated quickly and the new life of Morocco begun without delay. The Moors seem to have been impressed by the quick and smooth application of Spanish administrative methods and means of development as effected by General Berenguer in the immediate wake of his advancing forces, a process which in its efficiency is in considerable contrast to anything they have ever seen conducted by the Spaniards before. This is just the effect that General Berenguer has been trying to obtain, and it augurs well for the future.

The forces working southward from Tetuan have for some days past been in the strongest possible position and in sight of their great objective. They also have been devoting attention to strengthening their communications, getting up supplies and building kitchens here and there. A few positions in outlying parts were occupied, and generally there was little or no resistance from the Moors, but there was an impression that the latter were lying low for one final show of defense when the Spaniards made up their minds to go forward to the entry of the city. General Berenguer could have done this at any moment, and the chief reason for delay was the waiting for the Larache column to come up in its full strength.

### DUBLIN PORT TRADE CHECKED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — Trade in Dublin port is at the time of writing almost at an end, owing to the strike for higher wages of the seamen and firemen, and business is being rapidly diverted to the northern ports. The suspicion has in consequence arisen among astute business men that this is the result of a huge conspiracy aiming at a monopoly of Irish seaborne traffic for the city of Belfast. At all events that is exactly what is happening, and the strike, although an "unofficial" one, has already spread to Cork and Waterford, and other seaports are threatened. Should it continue thousands of dockers, carters, checkers and others will be thrown out of work.

### DAMASCUS IS DIVIDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — The Syrian Government has divided the municipality of Damascus into two parts. Each will be independent of the other and will enjoy all the rights of the ancient municipality.

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LUNCHEON SUPPER

## SOME DECISIONS AT THE PARIS MEETING

Council of the League Discussed  
Important Questions Such as  
Those of Aland Islands and  
Eupen and Malmédy Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The agenda for the recent Paris meeting of the Council of the League of Nations carried several important items, including the questions of the Aland Islands, the Saar Valley, the Eupen and Malmédy areas, the Polish-Lithuanian situation and the establishment of the seat of the League at Geneva.

The question of the Aland Islands was brought before the Council of the League by Great Britain, in the exercise of her right as a member of the League, under Article 11, and the Council considered the question at its seventh meeting on July 12 last. Both the Swedish and the Finnish delegations were present at the Council meeting, and also a deputation of three from the islanders themselves. After discussion, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a commission of three jurists, to consider certain legal aspects of the question. This commission was composed of Mr. Larnande, dean of the law faculty of the University of Paris, Mr. Struysken, State Counselor at The Hague, and Max Huber, Counselor of the Political Department at Berne. A member of the legal section of the Secretariat of the League was appointed secretary.

### Sweden and Islands

The commission considered in August last, whether, within the meaning of Paragraph 8 of Article 15 of the Covenant, the case presented by Sweden, with reference to the islands, dealt with a question that should be entirely left, according to international law, to the domestic jurisdiction of Finland. It also considered the present position with regard to international obligations concerning the demilitarization of the Aland Islands. A statement of opinion of the commission was prepared for the recent ninth meeting of the Council of the League.

The question of Eupen and Malmédy has reached an interesting point of development, and—as the result of the public expression of opinion of the inhabitants of the areas as to whether they would desire to see the regions remain under German sovereignty—appeared before the Council of the League at its Paris meeting. In accordance with Article 34 of the Treaty of Versailles, registers were opened by the Belgian authorities at Eupen and Malmédy, in which the desire of the inhabitants was recorded. Out of a population of 63,940 inhabitants, 271 expressed a wish to see the whole or a part of

the territories maintained under sovereignty.

Germany has protested, during the compilation of these registers, against the conditions in which this expression of opinion has been taken. The protests, along with certain positions addressed by some of the inhabitants of the areas, formed part of the business of the Council of the League at its Paris meeting.

### Saar Commissions Chosen

The government of the Saar basin has been entrusted to a commission representing the League of Nations and chosen by the Council of the League. The commission is composed of five members, one of them being a citizen of France, one of them a native inhabitant of the Saar basin and not a citizen of France, and three belonging to three countries other than France or Germany. There has recently occurred a strike of officials, and also a certain degree of industrial trouble, in the course of which the member of the governing commission who is an inhabitant of the area tendered his resignation. Papers relating to this, and to the strike of officials, were laid before the meeting of the Council of the League.

The purchase has been arranged of the Hotel National, Geneva, as the permanent headquarters of the Secretariat of the League. The price agreed upon is 5,500,000 francs (Swiss), which is less than the original cost of the building, in addition to the sum agreed to be spent upon it in renovation and alteration before it is handed over. Options have been secured on adjoining buildings, should expansion prove necessary. The Council of the League gives its formal approval to the above transactions.

## TORONTO SUPPORTS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—By an overwhelming majority the riding of North-east Toronto at the recent by-election, has returned Maj. Alex. C. Lewis, Conservative candidate to the Ontario Legislature. Major Lewis polled 7911 votes, Maj. W. H. Kippen, Liberal candidate 4292, James Higgins, Labor 1839 and J. Galbraith 89.

The result of the election is regarded as proof that the citizens of Toronto are out-and-out supporters of public ownership. Right from the start Major Lewis, the successful candidate, made hydro-electric development the issue. He condemned the Drury Government for delaying the development of hydro-electric radicals. Not without some cause, the electors mistrusted the soundness of the Liberal candidate in his advocacy of public ownership, by reason of the fact that H. H. Dewar, K. C., leader of the Liberal Party, is an eminent corporation lawyer.

The outstanding feature of the election is the small vote polled by James Higgins, the official nominee of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. This is no indication that trades unionism is not strong in Toronto, and particularly in the riding in question. The fact appears to be that Labor men themselves are weary of the predominance of the "Red" and Socialist element in the Independent Labor Party. Rather than fall in line with the extreme radicals the majority of the trades unionists voted for one or other of the old political parties.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DYE PRODUCTION  
IS MUCH LARGER

Capacity for Manufacturing Has Increased Faster Than Market—Protective Measures for Industry Are Being Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—While protective measures are being considered in the United States and England for dyestuffs manufactured in these countries as an outcome of war conditions, a résumé of the world's dyestuff industry discloses the fact that the productive capacity of dyestuffs has been increased three times its pre-war output. No such corresponding increase in the market for these products has come to light, however, and the disposal of any surplus as well as the sources of production remains an open question.

England, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States find themselves with large and extensive dyestuff industries, while France and Japan have similar industries of lesser importance, most of them having been developed during the world war. Previous to 1914, Germany was unquestionably the main source of the world's supply.

Against this source of greatly increased production of dyestuffs there is the practically closed market of Great Britain and the control of continental European markets by Switzerland and Germany. In the United States the industry has grown to considerable proportions, and measures for its protection from competition of dyes made in other countries, as well as for its future development, are now being considered.

Manchuria has revived its indigo industry since 1914, the annual production now being nearly 5,000,000 pounds. This indigo is of fainter color, to be sure, than that grown in India, but nevertheless has its usefulness. With this proportion of the world's markets taken care of, none remain but those of the Far East, Africa and South America, upon which to depend for absorbing any available surplus.

Meanwhile, constructive efforts to improve the efficiency of chemical operations, necessary in the production of intermediates, as well as a wider training of men in the minute technique of manufacturing processes, has been noted in the United States during the past year. Further activity in the line of chemical research, looking more especially to adoption of chemical synthetic products to the broader needs of mankind, is confidently expected as a possible source of greater use for such products.

Aniline dyes exported from the United States in September alone were valued at \$2,299,516, or more than the combined value of all the dyes and dyestuffs, both coal tar and natural, exported in the year of 1915. During the nine months ending September 30 aniline dyes valued at \$16,928,235 were exported from the United States, against \$7,471,197 in 1919 and \$5,772,995 in 1918. The dyes were shipped to Japan, China, British India, the United Kingdom, Canada, and France. Mexico, which used German dyes almost entirely before the war, now uses dyes made in the United States almost exclusively. Greece is another country where German dyes were used extensively prior to 1914, in the knit goods and woven rug trades. That nation has been supplied with British dyes since 1914, but consumers have recently expressed a desire to experiment with American dyes.

Just what effect the passing of legislation designed to protect the British dye industry by the English Government will have on future exports of American dyes to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British possessions in India and South Africa remains to be seen. At any rate British producers are objecting to the efforts of their government to restrict importations of dyestuffs. Opposition has been especially strong in British textile centers. The sentiment in Yorkshire and Lancashire is in favor of unrestricted imports. It is pointed out that the possibility, and possibly the continuance of the textile industries, depend on access to raw materials of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

Previous to the war, Germany made some dyes. At a recent display of colors in Bradford, Germany showed 300, indicating a rapid recovery from the war era. German textile and dyestuff interests are now striving to rebuild this industry.

## TRADING FIRM PASSES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, New York—The American International Corporation, engaged through its subsidiaries in foreign trade, yesterday passed its regular quarterly dividend on common stock, which since December, 1919, has been at the rate of \$6 a share annually. The principal reason is the foreign exchange situation in South America. Through its subsidiary the corporation does an extensive commission business in South America and during the past couple of months the exchange situation in that country has grown steadily worse until rates have declined to a basis showing a drop of more than 30 per cent.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been authorized by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$95,000,000 worth of bonds and to pledge all or part of the issue as security for loans. Under the provisions of the commission's order \$30,000,000 worth of the bonds will become due October 31, 1920, and the remaining \$65,000,000 on October 31, 1925.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Following the lead of Michaels, Stern & Co., all other large manufacturing concerns in Rochester, New York, announce a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in wholesale prices of suitings. Reduction by Michaels, Stern & Co. affected both overcoats and suits, but other Rochester manufacturers, being members of the National Manufacturers Association and National Association of Retailers, were bound, it is said, by agreement reached at Atlantic City, several months ago, not to reduce the price of suits before November 15, or overcoats before December 1. While admitting such agreement exists, they deny they were guilty of any federal law violation.

The price of flour has dropped \$4 a barrel to \$8.50 at Topeka, Kansas, since September 1.

Robert R. Reis & Co. have announced reductions of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent on their entire line of underwear, hosiery and sweaters.

An independent company in the Pittsburgh district has reduced its price on hoops and bands from 3.85 to 3.70 cents. Pittsburgh is following its recent action in cutting its price on steel bars from 3.25 to 3 cents. Its new price on hoops and bands gives a differential of 70 cents over the steel bar price, which is the same spread as that maintained by the Carnegie Steel Company.

A London cable to the New York Evening Post says that the weakness in silver is due largely to selling by China and the Continent. Practically no Transvaal gold was available in London Monday.

BIG SALE OF HIDES  
REPORTED IN WEST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a long period of dullness and depression in the hide market, during which buying has been very light and prices have slowly dragged downward, there has set in considerable buying of hides in western markets by the leading tanning interests.

Purchases by both Central Leather and other interests are understood to aggregate between 350,000 and 500,000 hides.

The tanners, who have been able to sell sole leather in steady if small quantities, with shoe manufacturers making light and frequent purchases, in comparison to a much duller upper leather market, have found themselves lately with extremely light stocks. Apparently they have also come to the conclusion that hide markets have dropped to around the lowest probable prices.

The current hide purchases should approach \$5,000,000 in aggregate value. The volume included bulks much larger in the sort of market recently prevailing than it would in active times. A year ago, also, it would have totaled \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	1920	1919	1918
Total reserves	£14,599,000	£521,000	£278,000
Circulation	127,569,000	127,719,000	127,719,000
Bullion	75,185,000	1,943,000	1,943,000
Other assets	116,778,000	3,899,000	3,899,000
Public debts	19,508,000	307,000	307,000
Govt securities	63,786,000	1,085,000	1,085,000

\*Decrease.

The bank's reserve to liabilities is now 10.80 per cent, compared with 10.60 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £684,045,000, compared with £705,253,000 last week.

## CAPITAL OF DEUTSCHE BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—The Deutsche Bank has increased its capital by 125,000,000 marks, which brings its capital up to 400,000,000 marks. It thus becomes the greatest bank in Germany, a title formerly held by the Disconto Gesellschaft, with a capital of 310,000,000 marks.

## WOOL SALES CANCELED

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—The committee of selling brokers has decided that in view of the poor results at the wool sale here on the fifteenth, when only 14 per cent of the offerings were sold, all sales will be canceled until the sale which is scheduled to occur here December 7.

## LONDON MARKET REPORTS

LONDON, England—Consols for money 445-8; Grand Trunk 514; Debeers 149; Rand Mines 2 5-8; bar silver 50 1/2; money 5 1/4; per cent discount rates, shorts 6 13-16 @ 7-8 per cent; three months 6 1/2 @ 13-16 per cent.

BANKER ANALYZES  
BUSINESS OUTLOOK

President of a New York Trust Company Discusses Present and Points Out Many Things to Inspire Confidence in Future

NEW YORK, New York—An appraisal of the present situation, with an optimistic vision of the prospects for an early return to normal conditions, is contained in a statement made by Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"There is nothing mysterious or unexpected about the present condition in either commodity or security markets," says President Sabin. "For months it has been certain, and it has been repeatedly so stated by students of the situation, that there must be a liquidation of commodities, securities and labor before this country could fully recover from effects of the war and be restored to anything like a normal business basis."

Inevitable Readjustment  
"It was inevitable that the processes of readjustment should be painful in many respects and in many instances, but that they were and are inevitable was a matter of common knowledge among all who seek to study these problems apart from immediate self-interest. The regrettable thing is that, as commodity and security prices reached points far above their real value in the boom period, so they are today falling to points far below their real value. Necessary liquidation is proceeding after the manner anticipated, on the whole, but there are yet several steps to be taken."

"Perhaps the most important of these is for retail merchants to realize that they, too, must meet the inevitable economic trend and adjust their prices to meet the new conditions. Only in that manner can the situation be stabilized and frozen credits thawed out. I know this is not a pleasant message; but I am firmly convinced that the sooner such a policy is pursued, the less costly and painful it will be to all concerned. The process of deflation must include all the elements in the body economic sooner or later, and there can be no escape from the inexorable law which directs it. Dodging the facts or attempting to postpone the inevitable will not bring immunity to anyone, whether his interest lie in production or distribution, capital or labor."

## Much to Inspire Confidence

"There is so much in the present situation to inspire confidence and hope for the future that it is little short of criminal for anyone to paint the picture so blackly that these vital facts are obscured. To cite a few pertinent facts: This country will harvest this year one of the largest crops in its history; its transportation congestion has been relieved and its railroad system is for the first time in a decade on a sound financial and operating basis; we have passed through a national election and are assured four years of sane administration of public affairs; our banking system has withstood the greatest credit strain in its history and is on a sound and workable basis; the accumulated surplus of five years of splendid prosperity is stored in many ways for our continuing use; the markets of the world demand our products and a great mercantile marine is prepared to transport them; this country has not been over-built or over-extended in any of its underlying activities, and faces no program of readjustment along these lines such as usually precipitates panic conditions. We are in the soundest financial, industrial and political condition of any important nation in the world."

"These are the simple fundamental facts of our business situation, and to consider the present reaction as anything but a temporary setback from the destruction, inflation, extravagance and unsound economic conditions precipitated by the war is simply not to reckon with the truth. "This is a time for clear thinking and courageous acting and in the proportion that such factors are brought to bear will rewards follow when this spell of reaction has run its course."

## BANKS IN COLOMBIA CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York—The National City Bank has announced that it has decided to close its three branches in Colombia. Unprofitable business and slow collections were given as the reasons.

AUSTRALIAN WOOLS  
DECLINE IN PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SYDNEY, Australia—At the wool sale here on November 18, prices showed a marked tendency to decline, although the offerings were generally less attractive than in the earlier sales. There was comparatively little wool suitable for American requirements and for fairly useful 70s combing wools, the clean land-cost, Boston, at current exchange, would figure about 90 to 95 cents. Average and inferior wools were decidedly lower, with the Continent buying fairly well of these wools.

BOSTON WOOL SALE  
LACKS INTEREST

Only 21 Per Cent of the Total Offering Sold—Carpet Company Is Second Largest Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Interest in the offerings of 4,000,000 pounds of quarter-blood wools and below, which were made here at Ford Hall yesterday, especially for the benefit of the carpet manufacturers, was very much less than at the offering of similar wools which was made last month. Of the total offering, only 21 per cent was sold, the heaviest buyer, Patrick Corr & Son, Inc., taking only 283,000 pounds. Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of New York, who took about two-thirds of the wools offered last month, were the second largest operators, taking altogether nearly 200,000 pounds.

The sales of greasy wools were very limited, being only 18 per cent of the South American combing and only 4 per cent of the South American carpet wools, while of the low-pulled wools only 11 per cent was sold and of the domestic gray and black—a small offering—about 40 per cent. Of the scouring wools, 75 per cent was sold, or 452,000 pounds.

The lack of interest was rather surprising in view of the government announcement at the opening of the sale that the wools would be sold free of accrued charges. Moreover, the comparative success attending the carpet auctions in New York City last week had led the trade to believe that the demand would be stronger than it was. Prices for Argentine greasy combing 36s-40s were at about 17 1/2 cents, clean basis, for good wools, while best scoured 46s brought as high as 21 1/2 cents, which was the top price of the sale.

MORE SELLING IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

Further liquidation with corresponding drops in prices marked the session yesterday on the New York stock market. There were some rallies that were ineffectual even with call money down to six per cent. The total sales approximated 1,200,000 shares. The lowering of commodity prices that is interpreted as an adverse condition in general trade was considered the moving factor for selling stocks. The closing was weak.

On the passing of the dividend by the American International the stock broke 6 1/2 to 4 1/2 and then dropped to 3 1/2. International Mercantile Marine preferred at 44 was off 1 1/2 points. Cotton futures closed steady as did copper.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices rallied yesterday, after a decline at the outset. Word that a large amount of export business had been done Wednesday at the seaboard was the chief bullish factor. Opening quotations ranged from 1/4 cent to 2 cents lower. December wheat closed at 1.80 1/2 and March at 1.69 1/2. Corn dropped to a new low price for the season, but rallied. The opening was 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent off. Closing corn prices were: December 70, May 74 1/2, and July 75 1/2.

PROSPECT IS GOOD  
IN LATIN-AMERICA

Quick Recovery From Present Depression Is Expected, Particularly Because War Had Little Effect on These Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The present depression in Latin-America is one of the manifestations of the general after-war liquidation now affecting the entire world, but conditions in most Latin-American countries may be fundamentally sound and it is likely that the commercial position of Latin-America will be greatly improved as soon as the present wave of deflation and price cutting in the United States has spent itself, it is asserted in a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. The statement, which is a comment on reports of serious financial conditions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and other South and Central American countries, follows:

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is carefully following commercial developments in Latin-America and when the present tendency to cancel contracts first developed cabled all its commercial attaches and trade commissioners to use their utmost efforts to prevent cancellations and adjust disagreements."

## General Liquidation

"The present depression in Latin-America is one of the manifestations of the general after-war liquidation now affecting the entire world. The chief causes of the present slump seem to be, first, the falling market for the principal raw products of Latin-America, which results in an adverse trade balance and consequent depreciation of their currency in relation to the dollar. Secondly, the price drop in the United States, of course, makes foreign buyers reluctant to accept goods contracted for at the higher prices prevailing some weeks ago. The anticipation of further price reductions in the United States is another awkward factor in the situation. Furthermore, the Latin-American importer in many cases is obliged to pay a premium of from 20 to 30 per cent on account of his depreciated currency. Other things being equal, therefore, he would prefer to buy from European countries, whose currency is at a discount rather than a premium in Latin-America."

## Fundamentally Sound

"Conditions in most Latin-American countries seem to be fundamentally sound. There are no overwhelming war debts as in Europe, no dangerous currency inflation, for the most part, and no derangement of normal production. As the normal market for raw materials on which the economic prosperity of Latin-America depends is reestablished, conditions there will right themselves. It is to be expected that as lower prices are reached and consumers in the United States and elsewhere resume their normal purchases the present slump in the market of South American raw materials will be relieved by heavy purchases in the United States, Canada and other non-European countries. "The decreased purchasing power of a large part of continental Europe no doubt contributes to the difficulties of Latin-American exporters. This is particularly true in the case of semi-luxury products like cocoa and sugar. It seems likely, therefore, that the commercial position of Latin-America will be greatly improved as soon as the present wave of deflation and price-cutting in the United States has spent itself but that complete stability can hardly be restored until European countries are in a better condition to make their normal purchases abroad."

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, figures in francs, follows:

	Nov. 17	Nov. 10
Gold on hand	5,489,876,000	5,488,506,000
Silver	260,915,000	270,781,000
Circulation	39,256,257,000	39,819,153,000
Govt deposits	3,804,150,000	3,805,817,000
Bills discounted	3,226,915,000	3,202,176,000
Treasury deposits	26,600,000,000	26,600,000,000
Advances	2,054,705,000	2,094,371,000

## DIVIDENDS

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common, and a regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents, payable December 15, to stock of record December 1.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 and an extra of \$5 on the common stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 20. The same dividends were declared six months ago.

The Canada Steamship Lines have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks. The common is payable December 15 to stock of record December 1 and preferred will be paid on January 2 to stock of record December 15.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable December 31 to stock of record December 10.

The directors of the Cuban American Sugar Company have declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock for the quarter ended December 31 and a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, both payable January 3 to stock of record December 10.

JAPANESE IMPORT  
AND EXPORT TRADE

First Nine Months of 1920 Show Increases Over 1919—September Business Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
YOKOHAMA, Japan—Japanese foreign trade amounted to \$1,818,973,000 during the first nine months of this year. During the same period in 1919, it amounted to \$1,481,413,500. This was an increase of \$337,559,500. Both exports and imports showed gains. September trade, however, which totaled \$135,992,000, showed a decline from the September, 1919, figures of \$189,640,500.

Exports for September fell \$9,000,000 to a total of only \$77,084,500. Raw silk exports dropped \$16,500,000 and prepared foodstuffs \$3,000,000. Notwithstanding a gain of \$6,000,000 in shipments of cotton yarns the general list of partial manufactures tended downward. A more favorable showing was in finished manufacture, including cotton tissues, knitted goods and pottery, where small gains were the rule.

Of imports totaling \$58,912,500, construction material, woolen tissues and machineries only showed important gains, declines ran from \$1,350,000 in raw wool to \$16,363,500 in raw cotton. The financial statement improved with an export balance of \$18,172,000 as against an import balance of \$11,979,500 in September, 1919.

Gold imports for nine months total \$54,046,000, silver to \$1,437,500; gold exports none, and silver exports \$1,536,000.

CONFIDENT TONE IN  
CANADIAN BUSINESS

Financial Leaders Admit There May Be Some Difficulty This Winter but Agree that Future Prospects Look Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Reviewing business conditions in the Dominion, financial men generally adopt a confident tone, although they admit that there may be some difficulties ahead between now and spring. During the process of deflation they agree that money will be tight but just so soon as the leveling-down process of prices reaches its proper basis there is no reason why business will not again run along normal lines.

One disturbing factor necessary to the deflation from the abnormally high prices of the war has been the sugar situation. The collapse of sugar prices with its lowering of certain sugar stocks, and which has caused very heavy loss to certain Montreal and Toronto interests, is not considered by prominent bankers and business leaders as likely to have more than a local effect.

With the shutting down of a great deal of outside work following the approach of winter, considerable unemployment has been reported in a number of the larger centers, such as Toronto and Montreal. Several of the smaller industrial communities also send reports of unemployment. While it is true that a number have, for one reason or another, been thrown out of work, there has been no wholesale laying-off of labor. The textile industry, for example, is very busy.

The most authoritative statement on present-day conditions has been given by C. A. Bogert, president of the Canadian Bankers Association, who, in addressing the annual meeting of that body the other day, said that Canada was probably in a better position than any other country to recuperate from the effects of the war. Many commercial adjustments, he said, would have to be made, and those engaged in lines of business holding merchandise that was depreciating in value through the fall in prices would have to draw on their profits and reserve; but he believed that the majority of them had accumulated sufficient surpluses during the war years to provide for these contingencies. He also pointed to the arrangement recently made with the British Government whereby it will, by monthly installments, repay the \$150,000,000 due by it to the Canadian banks; this he declared to be a very favorable feature.

While the grain crops were being marketed much more slowly than had been expected, still it was reassuring to know that the value of Canada's exportable food products alone this year would reach large figures, and he urged that every facility be given to producers and grain dealers to enable them to dispose of their holdings.

On the whole, the conclusion of those best able to judge is that conditions in this country will follow closely those in the United States.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## EASTERN

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If You Have Had Any Idea of Getting One for Thanksgiving Here Is One of Your Best Opportunities

## BECAUSE

of our policy of reducing stocks at this time of the year to make room for a big display of toys, we have decided to let go of a number of



## EDUCATIONAL

## WHAT IS THE STATE UNIVERSITY?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Marion Le Roy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, on the occasion of his inauguration, took "The Function of the State University" as the subject of his address, which in part was as follows:

"We have said that the function of the state university is to serve the state, and through the state, to serve the nation and the world."

"What, then, is the university? A stranger visiting this or any other institution of higher learning naturally begins by inquiring about the size of the campus, the number of buildings, the equipment of the laboratories and the facilities of the libraries. Very soon, however, he is asking about the size of the budget and the sources of income. . . . Soon we discover that our vital interest is in the personnel. We are conscious of the enormous advantages accruing to the State, the students, and the university from the fact that the students come from every state of the Union and from 30 foreign countries. A national, cosmopolitan atmosphere is essential to broad culture and the development of a true sense of values. . . .

"One of the elements of greatness in this university is the unique way in which she has served an ever increasing world constituency. Moreover, the University of Michigan enjoys the reputation of possessing one of the largest groups of alumni and former students, numbering about 50,000, and scattered throughout the entire world. Our deepest interest, however, must center in the teaching and investigating staff. To be told that they number 450 is enlightening."

"If our visitor were to remain for a semester he would doubtless replace these facts by his impressions of what really goes on here. . . . At first he would be impressed with the teaching load which the faculties carry. Ten thousand and more students attending hundreds of different courses mean hard work for the teachers. Then he would begin to observe the very worthy and commendable emphasis placed upon investigation. . . .

"Moreover, he would gradually recognize that the activities of the university are not limited to teaching and investigation. He would finally sense a clear determination to have the university actually meet at every point the demands of the state. He would recognize limitations due to inadequate equipment and funds, but few arising from failure to understand our primary obligations to Michigan."

"If this visitor remained for a year he would find himself going deeper and deeper into university life and sensing more and more fully the marvelously intricate and complex thing which thrives upon this campus."

"A most powerful and enigmatic influence. He will never be able to fathom it. It has occasioned more discussion, done more good, and wrought more harm than any other single influence. It is the 'academic mind'."

"Difficultly arises, however, when this emphasis becomes excessive, when there is no adequate planning of curricula and when little if anything is done to help the student really understand that knowledge is a unity. The bewildered student apparently is never able to reunite the disjecta membra of his thought world and to fashion them into the living reality we call life. It is because of these results that the academic mind is berated. It inevitably engenders aloofness, occasions the lack of a general sense of humor and minimizes those plain, humble, human characteristics that we look for in all men."

"I am inclined to believe that we must charge against the academic mind much of the dead formalism, and mechanical externality of American education. I should dislike to tell here all that I think of the various systems of admission which have been in vogue in our universities. Surely by these methods we have not intended to find real college material, but rather to encourage the accumulation of credits which will serve as a ticket of admission."

"If you desire to know what a student really wants and what actually commands his attention, it is only necessary to watch the use he makes of his leisure time. College supposedly is a place where a man is set free from the usual demands of life. . . .

"In reality it is four years of leisure, of unburied association with scholars. It is a time when a man finds himself and his friends, develops his sense of values and browses among the best books of all the centuries. If this suggests the way the student uses his leisure then we know where he finds his deepest satisfaction and his real world. Frankly, he regards his university work as secondary, if not tertiary, and finds a satisfying outlet for his energy and genius in athletics, dramatics, journalism, and student government. Perhaps the highest test which American universities will ever be asked to meet lies just in this realm."

"Is there any method by which a student world can be developed in which the scholar, the thinker, and the writer will be just as highly honored as the man who achieves distinction in football? It will be noted that we have not ventured to hope that he might receive even greater plaudits. Legitimate sport deserves every encouragement. Youth must have an adequate outlet for its abounding energies. . . . There is no reason, however, why the ostensible work of the university should be relegated to a secondary position. Other nations have succeeded in placing the emphasis properly. The Englishman owes his success in the great war very

largely to his genuine sense of sportsmanship. Nevertheless, the games and races at the English universities are not primary nor all-absorbing. Intellectual achievement carries off the first honors. The American student's world of reality is the inevitable counterpart of the 'academic' mind."

"But our visitor and critic, having sensed all these things, if he possesses real discrimination, will not conclude his appraisal at this point. Beneath all of these tendencies he will detect a mighty undertone which can never be entirely silenced. Through the rattle and clamor of student activities, back of the endless ratiocinations of academic minds, there shine the abiding realities of true university ideals. Here men know the freedom of the truth. Ancient tyrannies may still oppress the multitudes. New monarchs may arise to enslave man. Others may enjoy great wealth. The university man, . . . will brook no interference with his untrammeled search for truth in all fields. Regardless of the consequences to preconceived notions, prejudices or superstitions, he goes calmly on his way patiently, painstakingly seeking for knowledge. His joy is to banish ignorance. . . . If one desires to understand the depth of this spirit, let him venture to rob the academic man of his freedom. . . . In this era of industrial turmoil and social unrest, when mankind must find its way through the twisted materials of a rudely shaken social order, the university, with its open and free search of truth, stands as the bulwark of civilization. The professor may not constantly affirm this solemn reality, but to him it is more inviolate than life itself."

"Consequently, through experience, he knows the power of knowledge. He has a perfectly amazing confidence in the value of facts. . . . He proceeds upon the Socratic doctrine that knowledge is virtue. He is certain that his mission in life is to help youth catch some glimpse of the value of intellectual ability. Just now his convictions are buttressed by the war experiences of millions of American men. They are hungry for information. They are crowding all of the schools of the nation because they want knowledge which means life. Today as never before the critic who studies the American university will find in full operation these potent forces. University ideals are the sternest facts with which states and civilizations finally deal. The university says that man can recognize no master but the truth. . . .

"Our stranger and critic, if his stay has been sufficiently prolonged, will conclude his visit in a genuinely optimistic mood. Without glossing over the limitations of the university he will be conscious of its elements of strength, charmed by its enduring ideals and thrilled by its changing status. He will recognize a fine new spirit among the faculties. For large numbers of these men have been out in the vital world of action rendering invaluable war service. Two results have followed. The professor has learned in a most surprising and satisfying fashion that he possesses wares which command large returns in the open market. The world has discovered that the professors' training, knowledge and capacity for solving new problems are qualities indispensable to the nation. The public has put a higher mark on the intellectual professor. He in turn has reassured his university relationships with new ideas, broader outlooks and more confident of the eternal truth of his convictions. These facts combined with the lessons our boys learned in the army, have given our country an almost pathetic confidence in the universities. Consequently men of affairs everywhere understand that these institutions of higher learning must be reckoned with. There was a time when the practical man of the world and the successful business man silently ignored a university. That day is gone for our generation. If not forever. On the one hand we find abounding confidence in education and on the other, a tendency to scrutinize carefully, if not to criticize severely, the whole system of public instruction. That the state of the university has been changed remarkably by the war is indisputable. Its position was never so secure, its opportunities never so challenging and its obligations never so heavy as at this very hour."

## BRITISH EXPENSE FOR EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Much criticism is being leveled against the increases in local expenditure on education in various parts of England. Teachers' salaries are, of course, the chief cause, but the very high cost of building is also a serious factor.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire the tenders for a new school which, before the war, would have cost £12,000 now work out £50,000. At Bootle the difficulty of providing fresh school accommodation has been met by adapting several large residences. By this means provision is being made at a cost of £30 per school-place instead of £130, which would be the cost of building.

The increase in the education rate at Sheffield led to an attempt being made, without success, to make the proceeds of the education committee subject to confirmation by the City Council. The whole question of educational expenditure was discussed at a recent meeting of Welsh local authorities, when figures were produced showing the increases in various areas. Swansea, for instance, has an educational budget of £300,000 compared with £295,000 before the war. The educational rate at Neath is 2s. 5½d. against 1s. 5d. For the whole of Wales the estimated expenditure for 1920-21 shows an increase of about £1,000,000 over the actual expenditure a year ago.

The inequality of the incidence of this burden was pointed out, the education rate varying between limits so wide as 1s. 9d. and 6s. 5d. Mr. Rhys-Ellys, of Merthyr, urged the pooling of the cost with a flat rate for the whole of Wales of 3s. 3d. This was naturally criticized by the less highly rated authorities, and in the end it was decided to propose to the Board of Education the remodeling of the scheme of grants on a more equitable basis.

It is relevant, in this connection, to note that the Mayor of Cardiff has been requested to convene a meeting of chairmen of municipal finance committees in South Wales, and that chairmen of education committees are not being invited.

One point must be remembered in comparing educational expenditure before and after the war, and that is the devaluation of money. If materials, supplies, and cost of living have gone up twice or three times, obviously the cost of education cannot be considered excessive until it has exceeded that ratio. It does not yet appear to have done so. This fact was stressed by Mr. Fisher on his recent visit to Reading. Further, as he pointed out, apart from the merely nominal rise in cost, there is bound to be a steady and real rise owing to the working of the new act.

## MUSICAL EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The forthcoming appearance, from the press of a North American publisher, of a songbook in Spanish and English, intended for Porto Rico and for the United States, will emphasize the influence of the United States upon the education of the islanders. The book is the result of the experience and the research of Miss Allena Luce, for the past three years head of the music department of the University of Porto Rico, and at present on a year's leave of absence, during which she is teaching Spanish at Baker University, Kansas. The book is the natural outgrowth of her class-room experiences upon the island, where her attention was strongly called to the music sung by the people. Her collection of purely native material amounts to some 75 songs, many of which she has herself harmonized and others of which she has arranged. Since the island seemed to be lacking in anything like a community songbook, it occurred to Miss Luce to bring her collection out in permanent form, with the result that she has provided a musical novelty for her own countrymen as well as for the Porto Rican students and populace.

"The book," she says, "was begun in self-defense. I found, in my work at the University of Porto Rico, that every student had a different version of the native songs, and that few of the songs had been reduced to musical notation. A few of the pieces have been arranged in parts as there is very little part-singing on the island. Variety is secured by means of rhythmic change. Some of the melodies are commonplace, and most of them have too wide a range—at least, for the Anglo-Saxon voice."

An examination of advance proofs reveals much of musical interest. The melodies are of necessity simple, some of them sweetly melancholy, while the words present but little divergence from the regulation folk song. Yet as purely musical material the collection should go much further than the island for which it was chiefly written. It presents in convenient form the fruits of patient delving, and the notes contain valuable hints as to the Porto Ricans who have been significant in the musical life of the island. That musical life has been richer than one would imagine from the geographical situation of the country, and a recent history of Latin-American musical development devotes a surprisingly large amount of space to Porto Rico.

## SURVEY IN RURAL NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With the object of improving educational opportunities afforded boys and girls in rural districts, a state-wide survey of rural schools is to be made by nationally-known experts in education working under the State Department of Education and farmers' organizations. The Commonwealth Fund of New York City has contributed \$75,000 to finance the work.

The survey will include all schools of the State outside of cities and villages having a population of 4500 or more, according to Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and probably will not be limited to a strictly educational program, as it is thought that the rural school must be interpreted as a community institution vitally concerned with its social environment.

A committee of 21, including representatives from the Farm Bureau, the Dairyman's League, the Grange, the Home Bureau, the State Teachers Association, the State Department of Education and the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, are in charge.

The unclassified student attending Harvard College has been invited to partake of a closer fellowship with the student who is classified, through the recent extension of the college adviser system to include those men not regularly enrolled in any class. Nearly 100 members of the junior class have been appointed as advisers to unclassified students. Just as each freshman now has a senior to whom he can go for help and advice, so each unclassified student will have a junior to serve in a like capacity. It is thus through a purpose to wholeheartedly assimilate them and lead them more truly to "belong," that Harvard as a university, is actively concerned with the problem of the unclassified student.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS

In Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A noteworthy feature of recent developments in the educational world is the remarkable increase in the prestige and influence of the Teachers Registration Council. The movement toward a higher status for teachers which is summed up in the ideal of professional self-government has recently been noted in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and the Registration Council is the pivot upon which that movement now turns. The establishment of a register of qualified teachers is fundamental to any scheme of self-government, and as a result of the remarkable increase in the number of applications for membership during the past year or so, the future of the register is assured.

Historically, the registration movement before 1912 was a series of failures. The idea of a register was first mooted by the College of Preceptors in 1860, as a means of protecting efficient schoolmasters from the competition of unqualified amateurs. A bill was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Forster in 1869 to provide, among other things, for the "registry of teachers"; but it was designed rather to bring the secondary education service under the state than to elevate teachers. The proposed council was to be a government department, not a professional body, and the chief aim of the bill was administrative convenience.

Other attempts at legislation followed at intervals. The most noteworthy of these were the "Temple" Bill and Mr. Acland's Bill of 1890, both of which were referred to a select committee. The chief result of the evidence was to show the conflict of aims between teachers, who were interested in their own status, the authorities, who were thinking of efficient administration, and educationists pure and simple, who were concerned solely with teaching methods. In 1900 a register was actually established, but on such an unsatisfactory basis that it proved a fiasco. In accordance with the provisions of the act of the previous year a committee was constituted representative of the Board of Education and teachers for the double purpose of acting as an advisory body to the board and of framing the register.

The rock on which this promising scheme foundered was of a nature which, today, seems incredible. The register was divided into two columns, one for primary teachers and the other for their secondary colleagues. Contrary as it was to the fundamental unity of all that education implies, it is not to be wondered at that a scheme of this nature should be short lived, and in 1907 the plan of a single column register was approved by Parliament. It was not till 1912, however, that the difficulties in the way of the formation of a council were surmounted, and the present body was formed.

As an instrument for helping forward the movement toward professional independence the council was aptly constituted. It consists wholly of representatives of the profession, and is free from state control. Of its 44 members, 11 represent the universities, 11 represent primary teachers and the remainder are chosen by teachers of special subjects. After its formation one thing only was needful to insure its success, and that was the support of the rank and file. Up to the termination of the war the register showed a gradual growth in membership, and it is being accelerated at an extraordinary rate. Whereas in March the total number of applicants was 35,000, by the end of September this number had risen to 65,358. In fact, the secretary of the council has had to make a public statement that this large increase in the number of candidates to be placed upon the register has involved delay in the issue of certificates. While every effort, he says, is being made to overcome arrears, it is necessary to observe the utmost care in scrutinizing the applications and in preparing the necessary documents.

Scotland is now taking its turn in drawing together education authorities and teachers. A joint council has been formed with 14 members in all, seven being drawn from each body. It is charged with the consideration of "all matters which affect the conditions of service of the teaching staffs throughout the country," and it has also "to promote effective cooperation between the education authorities and the teaching profession." Thus it will be seen that the responsibilities of the council are of the widest; one may hope that the cooperation will be of the closest.

The Teachers Registration Council has taken a prominent part in educational affairs in its short history. Matters such as the official "Suggestions to Teachers" and "Educational Reconstruction" have received its attention. But it is now taking its place as the acknowledged authority in matters affecting the profession as a whole. The Incorporated Association of Headmasters, in advancing a claim to a voice in administration, recently directed that the action they decided to take in furtherance of that claim should be through the council.

More significant still was the meeting convened by the council in May last, attended by representatives of all sections of teachers, when two notable decisions were made. The first was a resolution to the effect that "the divisions which now exist among teachers through the variety of institutions in which they serve and of subjects which they teach should not be emphasized to the extent of preventing united action for

the benefit of education and of the profession as a whole." The second resolution asked for "legislation which will insure that teachers shall be taken into consultation by both central and local authorities on all important questions, administrative and other, affecting education."

Detailed prediction is, of course, not possible, but it is expected that vigorous developments will shortly take place. It is most likely that before many more years have passed the registered member of the profession will be the only recognized teacher; unregistered teachers will be given a term of years to qualify for registration; and the authorities will be compelled to employ a certain number of registered teachers per thousand pupils. In addition it is expected that the council will endeavor to obtain a statutory right to be consulted by the Board of Education.

There is obviously another side to the matter, and that is the duties which the council will have to render in return for its privileges. Chief among these will be the necessity of working unceasingly to establish and make known sound methods of teaching, the improvement of professional technique, and the raising of the standard of education throughout the whole of the educational system.

## CHILDREN'S SCHOOL CAMP IN SHEFFIELD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England—While Bradford is taking into consideration the foundation of a residential secondary school under the control of the municipality, Sheffield is addressing itself to an experiment which consists in the conversion of a military camp into a residential elementary school. No less than 600 children are to be housed and accommodated; they will work and sleep in the camp for at least a month at a time. The aim is to bring them out of the smoke-laden valley on to the sunny heights of the Derbyshire moors. Those parents who can afford to pay for the food of their children will have the opportunity of doing so, but no child is to be kept out of the camp because it appears to be beyond the means of the father or mother to make such provision.

The Sheffield Education Committee recommend that books should be used sparingly, or even wholly abolished from the camp. The bulk of the time is to be taken up by handicraft, and practical work in the open air; the remainder, the committee think, may profitably be employed in oral work, such as the discussion of excursions, debates, and simple dramatization, recitation, and the learning by heart of ballads and beautiful prose. Good music is to be provided.

So far as possible, it is intended to make the camp a self-supporting community and to encourage and assist each child to become as independent as possible. The committee are looking forward to developing a large measure of self-government among the inmates of the camp by means of courts presided over by the superintendent, but having magistrates elected by the children. In this direction a good deal of experience has been gained in recent years both in the British Isles and in America, and it is to be hoped that the Education Authority of Sheffield will take into account not only the successful results but the special difficulties of such arrangements for juvenile self-government.

## EDUCATION NOTES

No small stir has resulted from the letter sent to German and Austrian professors by a number of distinguished Oxford teachers and administrators. Its aim was stated to be to "help to hasten that amicable reunion which civilization demands." There were rumbles in Printing House Square when the terms of the letter became known. The Times characterized it as a singularly ill-advised and inopportune appeal, which would be regretted by the great majority of Oxford men. The paragraph to which most exception may have been taken runs thus: "We therefore, the undersigned doctors, heads of houses, professors, and other officers and teachers in the University of Oxford, now personally approach you with the desire to dissuade the embitterment of animosities that under the impulse of loyal patriotism have passed between us." Among the signatories (some 60 in number) were Prof. Gilbert Murray and Col. T. E. Lawrence of the Hedjaz, while the initiative in circulating the document appears to have been taken by Dr. Bridges.

Birkbeck College is to be admitted as a school of the London University in the faculty of arts and sciences. There are certain limitations attached to its admission. It is only to be for a period of five years and the status as a school is confined to "evening and part-time students." Thus another of the recommendations of the Royal Commission has come into effect. One of the interesting features of the Birkbeck College is that the governing body has, up to the present, been chosen by present and past students. These students themselves being alone eligible for election. It is now settled that the principal shall have a seat on the governing body ex officio, and that the teaching staff as well as the senate of the university shall be represented.

The Sheldonian Theater was lately the scene of the final triumph of those who have worked to secure equal university privileges for men and women. First came the decree in convocation conferring the degree of master of arts upon the five heads of the women's societies in Oxford. Later on, these

five new masters, having assumed their robes, took their seats behind the vice-chancellor. Their names and offices are as follows: Mrs. Bertha Johnson, principal of the Society of Oxford Home Students; Miss Emily Penrose, O. B. E., M. A., Dublin, principal of Somerville College; Miss Henrietta Jex-Blake, principal of Lady Margaret Hall; Miss Eleanor Frances Jourdain, Doctor University of Paris, principal of St. Hugh's College, and Miss Winifred Horsburgh Moberly, principal of St. Hilda's Hall. Then came the reception of the men presented for the M. A. and B. A. degree. But this was felt to be of little consequence beside the 29 women candidates who followed and received the degrees of both M. A. and B. A. at the same congregation. After them came one woman candidate for B. C. L. two for the B. Litt., one for the B. Sc., and 19 for the B. A. About 400 women students in addition are qualified to take degrees and many of them will be admitted later in the term.

An exhibition of art work from high schools of New York City is being sent throughout the United States by the Fine Arts Federation. More than 100 exhibits are included, including drawings in color from birds, fishes and flowers and a variety of designs worked out from motifs developed from nature study. All pupils in the New York City high schools, with the exception of a few in commercial classes, are required to study art two periods a week for two years. This exhibition is arranged to show in condensed form the entire scope of the art teaching in the city high schools, according to Dr. James P. Haney, director of art work. In it, he explains, emphasis is laid on two elements sought throughout the work, individual expression and technique.

An opportunity for mature students, who have decided upon graduate studies, to come to Columbia University to complete their preparation for them without being forced either to surrender a bachelor's degree altogether or to delay their preparation by satisfying first Columbia's own prescribed studies for the degree of bachelor of arts, is to be offered according to a new plan adopted by Columbia University. This, it is believed, will prove an additional link in the chain which binds Columbia to colleges and universities throughout the country.

The special needs of mining town schools and the best way of meeting these needs, is the subject of a conference called by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, and to be held at the University of Pittsburgh, November 26 and 27. This is the third annual meeting of this kind to be conducted by the United States Bureau of Education in cooperation with the extension division of this university. Representatives of mining companies, miners, school superintendents, principals, teachers and others interested in the educational problems of mining towns in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland are among those invited to attend the conference. The company's interest in education in its community, gardening among miners, teaching English to children in mining towns, civic education in mining communities and the mining town evening school are some of the topics to be discussed.

To show that public schools prepare the great majority of college freshmen, the Pennsylvania State College reports that 94 per cent of the 735 Pennsylvania boys and girls who were admitted to its freshman class this fall were wholly prepared in public high schools. The statistics of the registrar further show that freshmen this year were prepared in 357 different schools, 325 of them public high schools. Only 19 came from private preparatory schools.

The Havana branch of the Boston University College of Business Administration had its formal opening recently in its new building in the center of the business section of Havana. A number of prominent Cuban business men took part in the program, and Dean Everett W. Lord, originator of both Boston and Havana colleges of business administration, made the opening address. The Havana branch is to be supported jointly by Boston University and guarantors composed of commercial firms and business men in both Havana and Boston.

The providing of 400 perpetual scholarships for men students graduating with honor from high schools was the goal set a year ago by Edward Rector, trustee of De Pauw University. During the school year of 1919-20 48 students were awarded scholarships at De Pauw. Of this number only six, according to their own testimony, would have been in college, but for the provision of this foundation. This year De Pauw reports 160 Rector scholars.

Universities, colleges and normal schools in the United States attracted nearly 250,000 students during the summer session, just passed. This estimate is based upon a preliminary inquiry recently made by the United States Bureau of Education. Columbia had the largest registration with 9790; Chicago was next with 5406; 10 universities had more than 2000, and 53 had more than 1000 students. Northwestern ranks among the latter with 1159 students.

Under the auspices of the United States Government, the male quartet of the Pennsylvania State College student glee club will sail from New York on December 9 for the Panama Canal Zone, where it will provide entertainment for soldiers and government employees during the week preceding the holidays. The trip will be the third of its kind during the past seven years, similar quartets of the college having gone in 1915 and 1916.

## EDUCATION FOR AUTHORITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Children should be educated for authority, declared Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, in an address before the joint convention of New England teachers and superintendents held in the State House recently. There is too much education by set methods—too much "factory" in the schools—and too little of encouragement in the expansion of originality and leadership, he continued.

Professor Sharp did not advocate turning the present school system upside down, but attacked the many tendencies to compel all pupils alike to conform to a definite textbook procedure. He pointed out that hundreds of children enter the schools brimming over with a desire to discover, to seek out, to delve and to accomplish, and just for the love of it, looking upon it as choicest play. And he mentioned the little boy who so diligently and industriously, and, of course, all upon his own initiative, works away in the fashioning of a mud house, absolutely unaware of the hot sun above or the cooling dinner on the table. This, charged Professor Sharp, is the sort of interest that the schools seem to forget as they press one lesson after another upon the children—from books.

Abraham Lincoln and scores of others of the world's greatest men, did not get their authority from mere books, said the speaker. But these men lived and thought in terms of the great things of nature. We are told in regard to the Nazarene, that he "spoke as never man spoke," and what are his words and his sermons filled with but the simple things of nature, the grain, the lilies, the rocks, the trees and so on? His training was in a carpenter's shop, and he traveled village streets and desert roads.

Lincoln was of the woods and probably no-man ever loved the birds and other animals more than he. His education was bound up in these things. The faith and strength with which they inspired him was considerable. Yet when he spoke it was with an authority that will endure. Others who came into the world amid the fullest possible heritage of schools, colleges and books could speak for more than an hour and soon be forgotten, whereas Lincoln would speak but five minutes and have his words memorized by every pupil in his nation's schools throughout the future.

True, Lincoln's utterances were of simple words and construction, but that is the character of practically all great utterances, declared Professor Sharp, who was warning that the kind of education which these men received should have more of a place in the present methods, that there should be more of "leading out" the child's true individuality and a cutting down of textbook study and unbending adherence to standardized programs.

The professor said that in his long service in the university he had found the students continually coming to his classes, not as candidates for leadership, but as an en masse machine product awaiting the finishing touches. It should have been learned long ago, continued the speaker, that it is not right to educate for the purpose of filling up with mere book knowledge, and the sooner the schools cease to produce so many mere "scribes" and the sooner they make it plain that the end of education is not to go to college the better it will be.

Books make a full man, but it takes the fundamental things, like the fields and mountains, or even the doing of farm chores, really to educate for authority, for authority comes out of doing and out of a true appreciation of values, the appreciation which comes of intimate contact with the great and simple things of life which are all about us. Nature should be a leading teacher of every child, and the fine thing about nature is that it teaches each child by himself. It is here that the child has the most freedom and where the special adaptation to each child's talents is perfect.

We must have the kind of education that gives vision, he said. We must teach for vision, for authority, and encourage students to dare to be themselves, to dare to do deeds and dream dreams that are without precedent. Education for democracy, for citizenship, is the paramount need, but it must be for authority. Men and women should not be taught to be afraid of the one with authority, but to respect his achievements and his leadership.

## MEXICAN BOARDS OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Mexico has commenced the establishment of state boards of education, composed of one representative from each canton, with headquarters in the capital city of each state, according to Manuel Zaragoza, a purchasing agent of the National Railways of Mexico, who passed through New Orleans recently. "These educational representatives of each canton are to be selected from the teachers of that district, can serve only one year each, and are paid \$50 gold a month for their services for the school year of nine months, in addition to their services as teachers. Their selection is made by a sort of civil record of attendance and work at his or her school for the preceding year. The state educational board, composed of these teachers, will have charge of the opening of new schools, the selection of districts for the establishment of schools, and the awarding of scholarships in the high schools, as well as control of the primary schools and playgrounds which Article 123 of the new constitution instructs every factory owner to maintain for the children of his employees. These boards are a new idea in South and Central American educational work."



## THE HOME FORUM

## Trade Winds

In the harbor, in the island, in the Spanish Seas, Are the tiny white houses and the orange trees, And day-long, night-long, the cool and pleasant breeze Of the steady Trade Winds blowing. The shuffle of the dancers, the old salt's tale, The squeaking fiddle, and the soughing in the sail Of the steady Trade Winds blowing. —John Masfield.

## Of Topics Various

Thoreau to Daniel Ricketson, Concord, November 6, 1858. Friend Ricketson,—I was much pleased with your lively and lifelike account of your voyage. You were more than repaid for your trouble after all. The coast of Nova Scotia, which you sailed along from Windsor westward, is particularly interesting to the historian of this country, having been settled earlier than Plymouth. Your "Isle of Haut" is properly "Isle Haute," or the High Island of Champlain's map. There is another off the coast of Maine. By the way, the American elk, of American authors (Cervus Canadensis), is a distinct animal from the moose (Cervus alces), though the latter is called elk by many. You must have been very busy since you came back, or before you sailed, to have brought out your History, of whose publication I had not heard. I suppose that I have read it in the "Mercury." Yet I am curious to see how it looks in a volume, with your name on the title-page.

I am more curious still about the poems. Pray put some sketches into the book, your shanty for frontispiece; Arthur and Walton's boat (if you can) running for Cuttyhunk in a tremendous race; not forgetting "Be honest boys," etc., near by; the Middleborough Ponds, with a certain island looming in the distance; the Quaker meeting-house, and the Brady House, if you like; . . . Let it be a local and villageous book as much as possible. Let some one make a characteristic selection of mottoes from your shanty walls, and sprinkle them in an irregular manner, at all angles, over the fly-leaves and margins, as a man stamps his name in a hurry; and also canes, pipes, and jackknives, of all your patterns, about the frontispiece. I can think of plenty of devices for tail-pieces. Indeed, I should like to see a hair-pillow, accurately drawn, for one; a cat, with a bell on, for another; the old horse, with his ears printed in the hollow of his back; half a coconut shell by a spring; a sheet of blotting paper; a settle occupied by a settler at full

length, etc., etc., etc. Call all the arts to your aid.

Don't wait for the Indian Summer, but bring it with you.

P. S.—Let me ask a favor. I am trying to write something about the autumnal tints, and I wish to know how much our trees differ from English and European ones in this respect. Will you observe, or learn for me, what English or European trees, if any, still retain their leaves in Mr. Arnold's garden (the gardener will supply the true names); and also if the foliage of any (and what) European or foreign tree there have been brilliant the past month. If you will do this you will greatly oblige me. I return the newspaper with this.—"Familiar Letters of Henry David Thoreau" (ed. by F. B. Sanborn).

## On White Horse Hill

We had a very pleasant drive through the Vale to Uffington, which lies at the foot of the hill, and here Joe put up the trap, at the Swan, and we set off on foot to walk up. It was very hot, and the white road glared as we tramped along it, but very soon we came to broad strips of turf on each side, and then it was pleasant enough; so we plodded up a gentle rise, called Sour Hill, and crossed the Iceldon or Iggleton way, which I've found out since was an old Roman road; and then the ascent became quite steep, and everything was clear hill and down before us, not a fence to be seen, and a fresh

note-book out quietly, so that he should not take much notice of what I was about, and began, "I suppose, Sir," said I, "that it's all right about Alfred, and that he really did cut out this figure after winning a great battle up here?"

"Yes," said he, "I think so myself, because there is an old tradition in the country side that this was so. And where antiquaries differ, a tradition of this sort may always be pretty safely believed. Country folk hold on to such stories, and hand them down in a very curious manner; but you know, I dare say, that it is claimed by some as a Druidical, or at any rate a British monument, which would make it several hundred years older at least."—"The Scouring of the White Horse," Thomas Hughes.

## Real Knowledge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. NEXT to the church, the university is the oldest institution in the world. Years ago, however, education was confined to what was known as the upper classes, but today it is quite safe to say that education is becoming general, and in some countries primary education, at least, has become a law. And what is at the back of this movement for education, but the ever-present desire for knowledge, and what, after all, is the desire for knowledge, but the desire to gain the truth? The only thing a person can ever really know is the truth. It is impossible to know a lie; the utmost that can be done in this respect is to be-

likeness reflects the one intelligence, that this intelligence is infinite, knows all, and therefore is not limited by any personal sense of things. Then with this absolute knowledge, he goes to work and proves the truth. That is, it is brought into demonstration. In doing this, the student is not creating anything, he is simply enabled by a knowledge of Principle to bring to light that which is already true. The more he learns about Principle, the more he can prove, and this is what every man is going to be able to do, for do we not read in Jeremiah, "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them." This "me" is the one Mind, intelligence, or God.

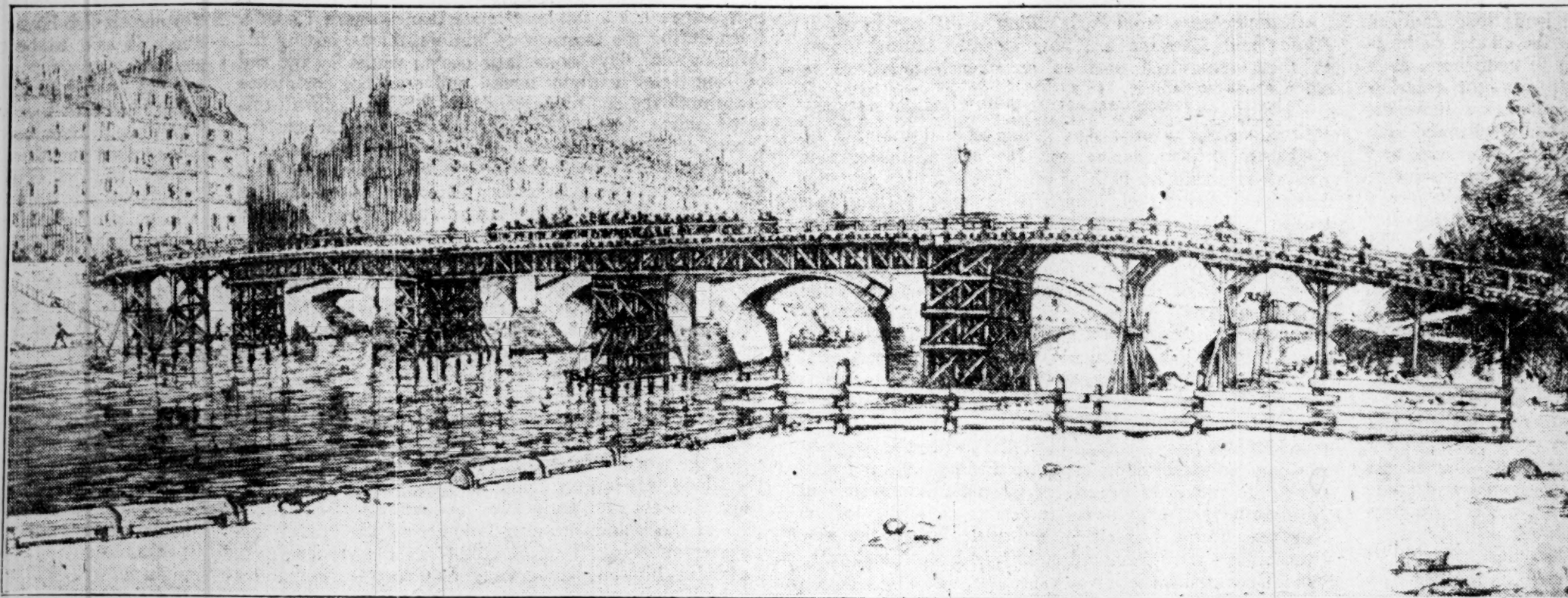
True knowledge is, as we have dis-

positions into "the seventh heaven of invention." He employs the Latin element with the utmost skill, and he makes use of the English element for the purpose of throwing up the brilliance of the other by the force of contrast.

We can see . . . that Latin words are of great use to us in endeavouring to give the fullest expression to our meaning and our feelings. In fact, we should not now know what to do without them. They lend also a romantic tinge to many English phrases. Thus Coleridge gave to his celebrated ballad the title of, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." He might have called it "The Rime of the Old Sailor, or The Rime of the Elderly Seaman"; and his title would then have consisted of pure English words. But, in the two Latin words—ancient and mariner—that he has employed, there is a far-offness, a distance which gives a kind of enchantment, a hint that the story he is going to tell is not a story of the common or everyday world.

We are obliged, then, whether we will or no, to employ Latin words when we sit down to write English sentences. What larger or smaller number of Latin words we shall use depends partly on the nature of the subject, partly on the knowledge and habits of the writer. In the eighteenth century, the writing of a highly Latinized style had become a fashion. Gibbon (the author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire") and Dr. Johnson (the author of the best English Dictionary of that century) both made use of a very large number of Latin words. Gibbon employed at least thirty per cent; and Dr. Johnson about twenty-eight per cent. But, when we come to writings and writers that are more simple and who have to treat of homely subjects, we find the percentage of Latin words very much smaller. Thus, in our translation of the Gospel of St. John, only four per cent of Latin words is found; and whole verses can be quoted from that gospel in which there are English words alone, and not one word that is Latin. Thus, in chap. xi, 34, we find this sentence: "And he said, where have ye laid Him? And they said, come and see." And the twelve following verses are completely free from Latin words—with the single exception of the word caused in the thirty-seventh verse. Shakespeare, in some parts of his plays, has only nine per cent; Tennyson has about eleven per cent; and Mrs. Browning (in the "Cry of the Children") has only eight per cent.

The fact is our language has been enormously enriched by the contributions made to it by the Latin tongue. Among other things it has given us a power of drawing distinctions and of being precise and exact in expressing our thoughts which few other languages possess.—J. M. D. Meiklejohn in "The Art of Writing English."



The Pont de la Tournelle, Paris

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Walker's Galleries, London

## Cottage Gardens in England

At all seasons of the year these cottage gardens look beautiful. Snowdrops and crocuses seem to rear their heads earlier in the Spring-time in their village plots than in the gardens of the great. Yellow and purple crocuses are there, and then a little later, dog-tooth, white and purple, violets, and yellow daffodils.

My villagers have given me bunches of violets long before they grew in the rectory garden, save those neapolitan ones that flourish in a frame. Primroses transplanted from the neighboring woods are not despised. A few stray tulips begin to show, immensely prized by the cottager, and soon the wallflowers are in bloom filling the air with beautiful scent, and forget-me-nots reflect the blue of the sky.

Villagers love the simple polyanthus, and soon on the wall of the cottage is seen the red japonica in full flower. Then the roses come into bloom, and many a cottage crimson ramble. Clematis plants of various hues are seen on many a cottage wall, and ivy "that creepeth on ruins old" loves to cling to rustic dwelling places, and sometimes clothes walls and thatch and chimney with its dark green leaves. The honey-suckle is a favorite plant for climbing purposes. It covers the porch, and sheds its rich perfume around, nor in the warmer parts of England is the vine unknown.

The southern counties of England afford the most luxuriant examples of cottage gardens, which form a conspicuous charm of our villages. We know of a beautiful little garden at Shaftesbury in the island where there is a charming well trimmed edging of box which surrounds a little path and central bed, wherein stocks and a carefully tended standard rose raises its beautiful head. Cottage garden paths are usually made of gravel. In Sussex they are paved with large flat Horsham slabs of stone. Box edgings are not uncommon, than which nothing can be more handsome or suitable.

Nor are the flowers confined to the garden. You will scarcely find a cottage that has not some plants in the window which are tended with the greatest care, and they flourish famously. The favorite flowers for window gardens are geraniums, hydrangeas, fuchsias, an occasional cactus or begonia, musk and balsam, and many others which obscure the light of day and make the cottage dark, but the peasant cares not for that if he can see his flowers. Old fashioned flowers are the chief charm of the cottage garden, and are prized by the true garden lover far higher than bedding-out plants or the ordinary annuals. Nowhere do they flourish better than in the peasant's rustic pleasure-ground. As the summer advances we see the lilacs and laburnums, sweet-williams and tall white Madonna lilies, gillyflowers and love-lies-bleeding, the larkspur and the lupin, pinks and carnations, the ever constant wallflowers, and the Canterbury bells. The everlasting-pea is ever welcome in its cottage home, and dahlias are greatly prized, not the single ones, so much as the old fashioned tight-growing formal kinds.

Hardy annuals have in some rural gardens ousted the old-fashioned flowers. Nasturtiums and china asters and stocks flourish where once the sweet-williams and other herbaceous kinds reigned. We hope that the rustics will return to their first love, and cherish again the old flowers which are the true glory of a rustic garden. "The Charm of the English Village," P. H. Ditchfield, M. A.

breeze came sweeping over the hill. The road now became very bad, with ruts in the chalk-like water-courses. On our left hand there was a deep narrow valley like a little bay running up into the hill, on the opposite side of which valley a large wood hung along the steepest part of the hill-side, which Joe informed me was Uffington Wood. . . .

And now the great green hill seemed to be hanging right over us, as we came to a curious round mound on our right hand, up which Joe scrambled, and I after him, till we both pulled up out of breath on the flat top some fifty yards across. "This is Dragon's Hill," said Joe, pulling off his hat and mopping his face with his handkerchief. "And this is the Manger, this great hole in the hill-side, because it lies right under the old Horse's nose. Come along, let's get up to him; there he is, you see, right above us."

So we scrambled down the side of Dragon's Hill, crossed the road, and then started up a row of steps cut in the turf. . . . I should think we must have gone up two hundred steps, when all of a sudden Joe stopped just above me, and called out, "Here we are!" and in about four steps I came to a trench cut into the chalk about two feet deep, which ran up the hill-side right ahead of us. The chalk in the trench was all hard and flat, and seemed to have been scraped and brushed up quite lately.

"This is his tail," said Joe. "Come on; look, they're scouring him up above; we're in luck—I thought they'd done before this; and there's the Squire, too, with 'em."

So I looked up; and there, some way above, I saw a lot of men, with shovels, and besoms, and barrows, cleaning away at the trench, which now that I began to look at it, certainly came out more and more like a horse galloping; and there amongst them, working away as hard as any one, was a man in yellow leather gaiters, who I saw at once must be the Squire. . . .

Well, when the Squire saw Joe, he stopped working away with his shovel, and called out to him; and so Joe went up and shook hands with him, and began talking to him, and in another minute the Squire called for his coat—a grey tweed shooting-jacket it was—and put it on, and took up his riding-whip. . . .

Then Joe and the Squire walked away along the hillside talking, and I went and sat down on a little mound, just above the Horse's ears, and watched the men working, and looked at the view. How I did enjoy myself! The turf was as soft as a feather-bed, and as springy as horse-hair; and it was all covered with thistle-down, which came drifting along like snow with the south wind; and all down below the country looked so rich and peaceful, stretching out for miles and miles at my feet in the hazy sunshine, and the larks right up overhead sang so sweetly. . . .

Presently a gentleman whom I hadn't noticed, but who was poking about the place, came and sat down near me. He was dressed in dark clothes, very quiet; . . . And we began talking about the weather, and what chance there was of having fine days for the pasture. He was a very grave, elderly man, but easy and pleasant, and had a keen look in his eyes, and a sort of twinkle about his mouth, which made me put my best leg foremost, and take care what I said. . . .

Well, when we had done about the weather, thinks I, "This is just the sort of gentleman to tell me what I want to know about the White Horse and all the rest of it," and you'll see as you go on that I never made a better guess in my life. So I got my

## The Seine is a River of Light

I have seen comparisons between the Seine and the Thames; but they are pointless. You cannot compare them: one is a London river and the other is a Paris river. The Seine is a river of light; the Thames is a river of twilight. The Seine is gay; the Thames is somber. When dusk falls in Paris the Seine is just a river in the evening; when dusk falls in London the Thames becomes a wonderful mystery, an enchanted stream in a land of old romance. The Thames is, I think, vastly more beautiful; but on the other hand, the Thames has no merry passenger steamers and no storied quays. The Seine has all the advantages which we come to the consideration of what can be done with a river's banks in a great city. For the Seine has a mile of old books and curiosity stalls, whereas the Thames has nothing—"A Wanderer in Paris," E. V. Lucas.

## The Picture as a Decoration

I should like to touch on the question of the picture as a decoration; in our times a distinction is made between painting which is decorative and painting which is pictorial, which is, I think, an unfortunate distinction, and one which should not exist: for all pictures should decorate the walls or places on which they are placed. That this distinction should exist is perhaps our own fault, in forgetting, as we do sometimes, that a picture should be agreeable to the eye in its colors and masses; the good old painters never forget that. And a picture that has only cleverness of execution, or interest of anecdote, will soon cease to charm; while a picture may be feeble, and even childish, in its execution, yet if its masses and colors are well arranged, it will always give pleasure to the eye.

But I do not think it is possible to draw the line, and say at what point of imitation or of realism a picture ceases to be decorative and becomes pictorial; for when a picture was painted on a wall, it was intended to bring the scene into the presence, if possible, of the spectators in the room. . . .—George Clausen, R. A.

## Last Night I Saw a City

Last night I saw a city by the sea, Outlined in sparks of fire; Those wretched lamps made all a fantasy— Arch, dome and spire. I saw above the waters pale and gray, The pale moon stand, I heard, but faint and sweet and far away, A martial band.

The distant voices in the streets, the sound Of laughter from the towers Made where we swam the solitude profound: The sea was ours. —Alice Duer Miller.

## A Scene of Furniture

It was reserved to Hogarth to write a scene of furniture. The rake's levee-room, the nobleman's dining-room, the apartments of the husband and wife in "Marriage à la Mode," the Alderman's parlour, the poet's bed-chamber, and many others, are the history of the manners of the age.—Horace Walpole.

lieve a lie, and people often not only believe lies but have great faith in something which has no basis or foundation in fact; but this is ignorance pure and simple and leads nowhere. It is only when we have spiritual understanding that we can ever say that we have real knowledge, because it is through this understanding that we are enabled to prove what we know. There is never any guesswork employed in connection with the rules of mathematics. In this instance, as in all others, an understanding has to be obtained before anything can be proved, and so it is with the Science of Christianity.

At first it seems strange to the earnest student of Christian Science that every one cannot see at once the truth of this great subject, particularly when there are so many hundreds of proofs on every hand. But it was exactly the same way in the time of Jesus; the significance of the works which he accomplished right before their eyes, the people could not understand, and why?—because they, as now, were looking for the truth in matter. The hopelessness of this procedure needs no explanation, for it is readily seen that after centuries of study and research along these lines, happiness, health, and morals are no more secure within the grasp of mortals than they ever were. Something, then, is fundamentally wrong with this course of study, and Christian Science, which presents the absolute reversal of it, proves its statements. As is written on page 273 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, "There is no material truth. The physical senses can take no cognizance of God and spiritual Truth. Human belief has sought out many inventions, but not one of them can solve the problem of being without the divine Principle of divine Science. Deductions from material hypotheses are not scientific. They differ from real Science because they are not based on the divine law."

That for centuries many have clung to superstitions, have pinned their faith to speculative theories and have believed lies, in other words, have been asleep to the truth of being, is no excuse for discouragement to the one who has insight, who understands. The truth about man and the universe has become manifest and will become more and more so as we turn to the infinite Mind, God, for knowledge. "To ask wisdom of God, is the beginning of wisdom," says Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 359. Every circumstance and every situation which enters into a person's life has to be seen from the standpoint of Principle, sooner or later; that is, the truth about it has to be made manifest to him. The Bible tells us that there is nothing hidden which shall not be revealed, and when one comes right down to it, the only thing that can be known about any situation is what the one Mind or Intelligence knows about it, and what the one Mind knows about it is the truth, and the truth has got to be expressed. But some one may say, "The truth about this circumstance is not clear to me, I do not understand it." Such a one is ignorant of what the one Mind is, he is believing that Mind can be in matter and, of course, a so-called material mind never has understood and never can expect to understand the truth about anything. It is just at this point that the student of Christian Science has the advantage, for he knows where to look and find all Truth. He knows that man in God's

## The Two Wings of the English Language

There are said to be about one hundred thousand words in the English language. But of these not quite one-third—not thirty thousand—are English words. The rest are mostly Latin. Thus, at the very beginning of our attempt to write English, we are met by the paradox: The English language consists chiefly of words that are Latin.

How is this? How has such a state of things come about? To understand this, one must know something about the fateful history of our mother-tongue.

English was quite a pure speech up to the year 1066; that is, it consisted only of English words and English phrases. Then, with the Norman invasion of that year, there began to come into England a language which was not English in any sense—but French. Now French is a kind of Latin—it is "Latin with the ends bitten off," or very much altered; and Latin is the language of the people who lived in Italy, and whose capital was Rome. Latin is the very essence—the basis and the staple of the French language; but it is nothing more than a considerable contribution to our English tongue. It has given us many thousands of words; it has given us no habits—that is, it has given us no grammar. And it has not had much influence on the build of our sentences.

The Norman-French people who settled England gave to English-speaking people several thousand words, which were in reality Latin words with a few alterations. Then, at the Revival of Learning, a still larger number of Latin words came into our language. The Latin word facili became facile; the word natio appeared as nation; the word opinio as opinion; the verb separatum as separate; and so on with thousands of other words. And, since that time, new Latin words have been coming yearly into our language and settling there.

In the time of Shakespeare, the language might be said to consist of two lobes—the English lobe and the Latin lobe. If, on the other hand, we employ another image, and call these two elements of our speech two wings, it would be reasonable to say that Shakespeare rose on these two mighty

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Stand Against Business Bribery

ONE of the ways in which business organizations like chambers of commerce and the special trade associations in the United States have performed incalculable service for their members in recent years has been the checking of what amounts to blackmailing practices by unscrupulous and irresponsible persons making collections in the name of charity. Individuals and firms long endured abuses of this sort, rather than run the chance of business disadvantage through refusing to contribute, even though a cause and its representative might occasion doubts. When the business organizations, however, through their secretaries and other regular officials, took upon themselves the investigations which individuals and firms were practically unable to make, they were able at once to provide indorsement for worthy causes in such a manner as to safeguard their members. Not altogether dissimilar in purpose or method has been the stand recently made by advertising clubs and associations against dishonesty in advertisements. In each of these movements there is present an effort to protect the business man, and also to introduce stricter ethical standards in business procedure.

Now a third movement is taking form, promising to carry the cleaning-up process into even broader fields. This is the movement against commercial bribery and tipping. It has been attracting increasing attention for the last year or two, and so widely has the subject aroused the active interest of business men and trade organizations that plans are now being made for a convention in Washington, during the week of February 7 to 12 next, whereat it is expected that those who attend will form an organization to be known as the Business Ethics League of America. There is no expectation or intention that this league, when formed, will supplant the efforts of existing trade organizations to put business upon a higher moral plane. The new league will be needed rather to coordinate the efforts of existing organizations, and possibly to stimulate effort in any which may show a tendency to lag in the prosecution of desired reforms. Already there is an organization of a similar sort across the water. England has had its Bribery and Secret Commission Prevention League for twelve years. This league assists the officers of the government in the prosecution of persons accused of giving or receiving bribes. It initiates prosecutions on its own account. Its 1000 members represent the foremost business and industrial concerns in the country, and their joint effort through the league has resulted in a long record of convictions under the Prevention of Corruption Acts. Better than this record, the work of the league offers tangible evidence that the better sentiment of British business men is making a determined stand against a form of corruption which assuredly must be weeded out if business is to continue to be transacted successfully, as a high authority has said that it is now transacted, "more than 90 per cent on faith."

What work lies ready at hand for the proposed Business Ethics League of America may be judged by the work that has been so well undertaken by the English organization. Perhaps an even better idea of it can be gained from the expressions of some of the American business men who have already enlisted in the effort to establish common honesty in business. An officer of the American Association of Sales Executives makes this statement: "There is no greater menace today than that of bribery. It affects salesmanship, reduces the effort of honest salesmen, increases costs, and in many other ways is a serious detriment." In the same vein, the National Association of Purchasing Agents, convening in Chicago, puts itself behind this declaration: "I believe it a duty to refuse or renounce gifts or perquisites from those with whom I transact business." These statements are set forth in the columns of the Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review, a Washington periodical which, in its monthly appearances during the past year, has contributed mightily to get the needs of the reforms here discussed quite broadly before the business population of the United States. The issues of this publication go farther, even, than the statement of any of the business organizations to show the amount and variety of work that properly lies ready to be undertaken by the Business Ethics League. In fact, this little publication has served, with respect to other newspapers and magazines, very much as the Business Ethics League is expected to serve with respect to existing business organizations. It has coordinated the information which has found its way somewhat hesitatingly into print concerning bribery and tipping, by gathering under one cover the news of the wide ramifications of these practices, at the same time that it has recorded and encouraged the efforts that have been made for correction of the abuses. The Review has already accomplished much. It has paved the way for a nation-wide league to accomplish more.

Whatever may be accomplished by the new organization along the proposed lines will, at any rate, constitute the enlargement of an effort already instituted and favored by an arm of the government, namely, the Federal Trade Commission. What this commission has disclosed, from time to time, with reference to the wide prevalence of tipping and bribery in connection with the buying and selling of goods used in trade and manufacture is already somewhat familiar to the readers of this newspaper. Following the subject further, it may be shown that the anti-gratuity activities of the Federal Trade Commission have resulted in noticeable reductions in the cost of doing business in a considerable variety of instances. There is testimony, for example, to the effect that the commission's success in putting an end to bribery in the paint industry was found by one company to have reduced its selling expenses by one-third. But activities in this direction have also made it reasonably evident that the giving of fair wages on the part of an employer

does not prove sufficient, as a rule, to obviate the willingness to receive a bribe or a tip on the part of many employees.

Honest employers and employees, all over the country, will welcome the effort that is represented by the calling of this convention at Washington. Whatever of sharp practice may appear superficially in business procedure, there is discernible a steady undercurrent in the direction of honesty and integrity. Individual moves, here and there, may give indication that graft and unscrupulousness are rife, yet the main drift is all the while more and more toward methods and purposes that are morally right.

### Alsace-Lorraine

RECENT news from Paris telling of the way in which Alsace and Lorraine are now steadily settling down to their reacquired position as French provinces is particularly welcome. For, less than a year ago, all the indications were that neither the former Prussian Reichsland nor France was going to find the task of readjustment particularly easy. No little disillusionment was to be found on both sides. The Alsatian and the Lorrainer, during their long fifty years of waiting, had tended to idealize France and French institutions, and had lost count of the way in which they had come to accept, in their entirety or in some modified form, the Prussian way of doing things. On the other hand, the French officials, to whom, to a large extent, was intrusted the government of the country could not understand why the people did not, from the moment that it was first possible, commence to do things in the French way, and to welcome with eagerness the changes they were anxious to introduce. They were even inclined to regard it as a sign of lack of patriotism when the German-speaking Lorrainer complained because he could not read, the public notices in French, or when the intensely loyal Alsatian lawyer, with a very imperfect knowledge of the language, found himself in difficulties when the new French laws were delivered to him in French and without a German translation.

On the other hand, it did not take the people of Alsace-Lorraine very long to discover that many of the German methods of conducting public business were, unquestionably better than those of France, that, whatever might have to be said against the Prussian official, there could be no doubt that he was a good man of business, and that, whatever was to be said against the Prussian method, in other directions, it certainly was efficient and economical in municipal and provincial affairs. When the Alsatian and the Lorrainer discovered, for instance, that whereas, in the days of the Prussian, their financial service was carried on with a small personnel, at a cost of less than 1,000,000 francs a year, but that, under the new French régime, it required a very large personnel and an outlay of some 3,000,000 francs, they were obliged to admit, much, no doubt, to their disappointment, that the Prussian method was superior. In the first year or so of French rule, there was a great deal of this kind of thing. It showed itself in the French Chamber, in the French press, and, very generally, in the public life of both countries. In recent months, however, a change has come over the situation for the better. The position taken up by the well-known French writer, George Lecomte, that there should be no undue haste in trying to make Alsace-Lorraine conform to the rest of France, that the traditions of the people are different, and that their habits have been deeply affected by fifty years of "intense Germanification," is coming to be seen as the just position. In all directions, indeed, there has apparently been a strong effort to make it clear to the people of the recovered provinces that they have full liberty to work out the great task of reunion in their own way.

Thus Mr. Lecomte quotes, with evident approval, a remark made to him by one of his old Alsatian friends: "It is wrong to proceed too quickly. Alsace, though proudly French, has always, at least to the extent of two-thirds of the population, spoken German. I would like better to hear Alsace declare in German her love for France than to hear her express her irritation in a French learned under pressure, and spoken without pleasure." The present attitude of the French authorities toward Alsace-Lorraine is, it is satisfactory to note, in full accord with these views.

### Coal from Spitzbergen

ONE of the most interesting and important industrial developments at the present time is the vigorous exploitation being made of the resources of Spitzbergen. During the past decade or so the world has been hearing with increasing frequency about this group of islands, lying well within the Arctic circle, some three hundred miles north of the most northerly point of Norway. It is, however, only within quite recent times that anything like exact knowledge has been available, and now every piece of added information seems to bring Spitzbergen more definitely out of its century-old remoteness and inhospitality, and to set it down more decisively as a region with every prospect before it of a prosperous and exceedingly useful future.

Spitzbergen apparently possesses in very great abundance those very raw materials of which the industrial world today stands most in need. Of these far and away the most important is coal. Spitzbergen coal is equal in quality to the best obtainable from England. It is available in almost unlimited quantities, and can be procured with a readiness which renders its exploitation peculiarly simple. Thus the establishment of an ordinary coal mine takes from four to five years before it is in full working order, but in Spitzbergen, where coal is largely on the surface, "raising" can be commenced almost at once. The shafts are driven straight into the hillsides, and the coal is conveyed to the coast by the cheap and simple means of the gravity railway.

Development is apparently going on apace. Norway, to whom the archipelago was at last formally ceded under the treaty signed in Paris last February, is devoting herself with energy to the task, and, according to a recent statement on the matter, is already obtaining over 100,000 tons of coal annually from the group. This, however, is only a tithe of what the output is likely to

be, within the next few years. The work of exploration is being pushed forward, and announcement is frequently made of fresh discoveries.

As regards the remoteness of this source of supply, it is found, on examination, to be much more apparent than real. The great metal manufacturing centers of England and Scotland with their enormous demand for iron ore, are less than 1300 miles away; whilst in view of the fact that several European nations are, today, drawing a considerable part of their coal supply from America, Spitzbergen seems almost close at hand. Then, there has always existed a very general misconception as to the climate of Spitzbergen. The islands are never "frozen up" as Greenland, for instance, is frozen up. According to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Spitzbergen has a milder climate than western Canada. Even during the most severe winters, thaws, lasting for three or four days, sometimes occur; whilst by the end of June frost at night ceases, and does not commence again until the end of September. The cause of all this is, of course, the Gulf Stream. For it is on the western shores of Spitzbergen that the last efforts of the Gulf Stream are expended, cleaving an open passage through the ice for vessels, even under the most unfavorable conditions, and modifying to a remarkable degree the rigors of the Arctic climate.

### Santo Domingo

AFTER all, just what is the name of that island of the West Indies lying next eastward from Cuba; is it Haiti or Santo Domingo? So far as the whole island is to be indicated, either name seems to answer equally well, whether for map-makers or for people who send dispatches to the newspapers. Merely as a name, Haiti was there first. Columbus found the native Arawak Indians using the word, referring to the "high ground" of which the island was largely composed as a means of designation. But even the natives had one name for the eastern part of the island, meaning "mother of the earth," and another, meaning "land of gold," for the western part. Columbus himself, having caught sight of the mountains of the island while cruising around the easternmost point of Cuba, sailed over to see what it was like and named it Española, because it reminded him of Andalusia, in Spain. Not until Columbus had made four voyages back and forth across the Atlantic, and had departed for Spain for the last time, did the whole island come to take the name of Santo Domingo. That was in that early "golden age" of the Spanish occupation, after the town of Santo Domingo had been built and rebuilt, and had begun to acquire the aspect of an imperial city.

For all his numerous sojourns upon the island, Columbus never knew it as part of a new world. To him it was the East. At first he believed it to be Japan, conceiving himself to have achieved his great purpose of reaching the rich spice islands of the Far East by sailing a westward course. And yet Española, or Hispaniola as the English texts usually called it, was his headquarters and the head of Spanish power during the period immediately following the Columbian discoveries. The beauty of the island appealed strongly to the Europeans, and it was there that their eager inquiries for gold first elicited encouraging answers from the natives. It was there, too, that American natives were first terrified by the notion that Spanish horsemen were actually creatures with man-like head and arms and equine body and legs, giving the Spaniards, thus early, a lesson as to certain values of cavalry in expeditionary forces which they were able later to apply even in the tropical jungles far to the south. If the natives had not been so easily terrified, they might have lived to carry the facts about these seeming monsters southward ahead of the Spaniards. But the Arawaks, too indolent to be other than mild-mannered and kindly, as a rule, were cruelly oppressed by the Spanish conquerors, and, almost before Columbus himself passed from the scene, the islanders of the kind he had encountered had been practically exterminated. The "golden age" of the early sixteenth century developed largely on the basis of the labor of Negroes brought over from Africa. It is, of course, these African slaves of the early days who give the racial color one finds in the island today.

So no wonder the island has been a land of revolutions! They, too, date back to the Spanish times. The first one of all may be said to have started one day in 1494, while Columbus was absent on a voyage of exploration among the more westerly islands, having left his brother Diego in charge of the colony. Diego found occasion to censure a military commander who had been sent into the interior with a force of soldiery to quell Indian disturbances, when the commander, conspiring with a priest who served as religious head of the colony, contrived to excite a popular uprising against the governor. Diego got clear of his insurrectionists through the opportune arrival of his brother Bartholomew, but the uprising was to the island like a noxious weed, which seeded itself and ever after defied eradication.

The Haitian third of the island has perhaps had less of civilization than the two-thirds constituting Santo Domingo. Yet Santo Domingo has a list of rulers or presidents considerably longer than that of Haiti, and by the same token it has had more revolutions. During the period of European occupation the English, Dutch, or French were alternately driving one another out of the country. The Haitians twice overran the whole island during the struggles between the French and Spanish for Dominican supremacy, in the early nineteenth century. At length, Santo Domingo reached the stage of having its own Independence Day, and the flag of the Dominican Republic was raised on February 27, 1844. But since that day, a glance at almost any page of Dominican history seems to show somebody putting himself at the head of hastily gathered "forces," and marching on the capital, whereat an election is held and the new chieftain is promptly elected president. Nobody seems to have been able to maintain himself in office long enough to have enjoyed even the very first of the spoils that are popularly designated to the victor, before new "disturbances" have come, and new marchings on the capital, and new elections. One thing about it all is that the spoils have not been able to hold out long enough to offset the

persistence of revolution. It was with bankruptcy staring Santo Domingo in the face that the island Republic turned to the United States, and sought the aid which is now helping Santo Domingo to achieve stability, and to realize something of the riches which have always been hers for the gathering.

Still there is that question of the name. Santo Domingo is no more the whole story than is Haiti. And when one wishes to speak of the island merely as island, without meaning to slight either of its political divisions, what shall one call it?

### Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH the various titles reminiscent of the former empire have been legally suppressed in Austria, there is said to be a general tendency to ignore this democratic provision and allow these tokens of aristocracy to flourish in social intercourse very much as before. There has been some comment on the fact that the prefix "von" still remains on visiting cards, though usually with a thin pencil line drawn through it. No doubt the bearers are well equipped with eraser in case the Hapsburg dynasty, which is reported to be engaging in extensive propaganda work, should realize its hopes of returning to the throne.

SPEAKING at a recent convention of social workers, the deputy commissioner of probation in Massachusetts reviewed the benefits of prohibition as they had been brought home to him in his capacity as a penal officer. In closing his discussion, he said that perhaps it was too soon to pass final judgment, and that it might be 1945 before every one would be satisfied, but he declared that anyone in touch with social work could not but recognize the great results of one year's prohibition. A local newspaper, whose alcoholic content is apparently more than half of 1 per cent, with a bias that ought soon to be discarded by any American newspaper, reported the speaker as saying that the discussion of dry law benefits might as well wait until 1945. The paper made no note of the conclusive facts cited to the credit of prohibition.

THERE have been tempests in the athletic teapot, it is presumed, ever since outdoor games acquired an organized form; but seldom has a threat of friction come so near disrupting the fabric of a well-developed sport as was the case, a short time ago, with American baseball. Indeed, the dissenting faction of major league club owners, who, curiously enough, were in the majority, had already adopted resolutions putting their new plans into effect. But the timely interference of the minor leaguers, who had hitherto been looked upon as little more than an auxiliary party, kept the professional baseball structure intact. A victory it was, then, not so much for either one of the major disputants as for the secondary principals "on the outside looking in."

THE mistaken system by which no motion picture is considered complete unless this or that "star" is given a prominent display, seems at last to be done away with, to a certain extent at least, by one major producing company in the United States. This concern announces that, beginning with the new year, a series of photoplays will be released which rely not on the efforts or the otherwise obtained popularity of one particular player, but rather on the combined excellence of story, photography, and well-balanced cast. This is a step in the right direction, and it may be hoped that other producers will follow along the same line.

A CORRESPONDENT in The Spectator corrects a previous writer who attributed to an Oxford don the words "I implore you to think it possible you may be mistaken." He quotes Carlyle to show that they were used, as he says, by a man far greater than an Oxford don. It was Oliver Cromwell, in an address to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland who used these words, the circumstances of the case and the people he addressed adding greatly to the force of his appeal. It was Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol, who was supposed to have said, "Even the youngest of us is not infallible."

INTERESTING speculation might be indulged in, by those who take the time to analyze the reports of candidates and campaign committees in which are disclosed the amounts of money received and expended in behalf of the aspirants for office, as to what is the fate of the deficits shown in the statements of the defeated. Financing a lost cause of this character must be like paying an indemnity to a victorious enemy in war, or contributing to a fund for Fourth of July fireworks that have been spoiled by rain.

FAMILIARITY, according to the view apparently entertained by a Chicago "junk king," accused in court of speeding his automobile beyond the prescribed limit, engenders confidence, rather than other qualities of thought which have, perhaps unjustly, been declared the result of constant association with such vehicles. He insisted that he had been falsely accused, because he was an expert on junk, and knew that it was impossible to drive his particular car at a speed beyond the minimum provided.

EVIDENTLY the time when streets and roads will no longer be decorated with elaborate advertisement posters is not yet. One of the interesting features of the International Advertising Exhibition, which opens this month in London, is said to be a "Poster Street," a real thoroughfare with pavements and lamp-posts all complete, entirely lined with posters, demonstrating that such a street is not only an unqualified success, but, according to the enthusiasts, a thing of real beauty.

MEN who have learned to work, not for the class but for the nation, will agree with Lord Robert Cecil in his emphasis of the importance of the spirit of the League of Nations, which he describes as readiness to work, not for our own nation exclusively, but for the well-being of the world as a whole. Lord Robert's is a happier view than Emile Zola's, who foresees wars as long as states exist.